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OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXII.--NO. 80. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,625

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Three Months, " 1.25
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Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Shafter's troops at Santiago began landing yesterday at two points, so as to attack Santiago in the rear and on both sides while the navy helps the work in front; Sampson reported the landing progressing satisfactorily while vessels bombarded Cabanas to divert attention; the Texas had one man killed. —— It is conjectured that the Spanish Cadiz fleet may attack the west coast of the United States. —— Havana advices are that there is no truth in the reported attempt to assassinate Blanco; denies that he has decided there shall be no exchange of prisoners and that he has refused to recognize flags of truce. —— Five persons rowing in Flint river, Mich., were drowned by the capsizing of the boat. —— Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion with supplies for Spanish troops, has arrived at Trinidada, Cuba. —— The third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday; Gen. Merritt may accompany it. —— The Queen regent of Spain is said to be privately seeking mediation; her position is said to be untenable and it is thought she will soon resign. —— Report from London is that crews of foreign warships have already occupied Manila. ——New York markets: Money on call 1@1½ per cent., last loan 1½ per cent.; cotton easy—middling 6¢c; flour was inactive and barely steady; wheat—spot easy; No. 2 red 87c; corn—spot steady, No. 2 37½c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine quiet.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 66 deg.; 8 P.M., 71 deg.; maximum, 79 deg.; minimum, 63 deg.; mean, 71 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .02; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 4.15 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 7.0 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Very heavy showers occurred in the Atlantic coast districts and lighter showers in the other sections. It is much cooler this morning, east of the Mississippi valley, and warmer in the western districts. The following heavy precipitation (in inches) was reported: West Point, Va., 2.26; Wilmington, N. C., 1.82; Augusta, Ga., 1.53; Charleston, S. C., 1.22.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The high pressure area mentioned last evening over the Lake regions has moved southward to central over the Carolinas, and covers all sections east of the Mississippi valley. It is generally warmer everywhere, except along the immediate Middle and North Atlantic coast. Light scattered showers have occurred in the upper Mississippi valley and along the North Atlantic and Gulf coasts. A partial cloudiness continues over these sections to-night, while elsewhere it is mostly clear. A storm of considerable energy appears to be central in the far Northwest. The barometer is falling rapidly in its advance as far eastward as the lakes, and with very high temperature reported throughout the northwest sections.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair weather; warmer; east or variable winds.

Port Almanac--June 23.

Sun Rises	4.43 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.19 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 37 M.
High Water at Southport	10.31 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	1.01 A. M.

Georgia is threatened with an invasion of seventeen year locusts, those voracious fellows which tote the big W. brand on their wings.

The talk of sending a fleet over to the Spanish coast under command of Commodore Sehley, is probably a bluff, a little bulldozing of the Spanish bull as it were.

The Czar of Russia is working up what is to be one of the greatest bird shows ever witnessed. It is to be held at St. Petersburg, and there will be birds there from every country in the world.

Admiral Dewey is now two LL. D's., and the season isn't far advanced yet. Princeton College is the last that did him up. When the news reaches him it will probably arrive in job-lot fashion.

Some citizen of Florida should swear out a warrant against that Spanish General in Matanzas, Cuba, who threatens to invade Florida and put all the inhabitants "to the sword." He should be arrested and compelled to give bond for good behavior.

The "immunes" that are being enlisted for service in Cuba are not all fellows who have been tackled by Yellow Jack; they are just fellows who have been "acclimated," who can stand considerable hotness, etc., as it were, and are not afraid of Y. J.

The Spaniards, since the days of Cervantes, who exhausted the stock of Spanish humor, occasionally make an elephantine attempt at a joke, of which the following is a specimen: "The American flag is always before American citizens. Hobson and his men saw stars when captured, and bars when imprisoned." This is bar-barous for even a Spanish paper; but the stars which Hobson and his men saw will not be an infinitesimal circumstance to the firmament which the Spanish optics will behold when the Yanks get a fair whack at 'em.

A letter from Robert Voltz, the Carteret county boy, (now in hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.,) who was wounded and supposed to be killed at Cienfuegos while cutting cable, says he was shot four times, three times in the body and once in the head and was unconscious for ten days. But he says he will soon be well and will go back to get even with the Spaniards for their meanness.

One of the Republican members gave as a reason for the speedy passage of the Hawaiian annexation bill by the House that it was in a passive mood and would have passed anything. They were so glad to get from under Tom Reed for a little while that they hurried to pass something before he got a pass at them.

Some people wonder that ex-Senator Peffer, ex-Pop., would take a Prohibition nomination for Governor. Some of these Pop. statesmen would take almost anything. Some of them have been known to take a bath.

The Baltimore *Herald* says the New York *Sun* is afflicted with Bryan on the brain. If so, it has a good thing on the brain and should keep it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. Bunting—Stings and bites.
Atlantic National Bank—Semi-annual dividend.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

D. O'Connor—Money wanted,

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Atlantic Yacht Club frolic to-morrow night will be a delightful affair. A very pleasant time is anticipated.

— Loura Blaine, a colored insane woman, sent to the Goldsboro asylum about June 1st, died in that institution yesterday.

— Dr. J. C. Shepard has had his residence on Fourth street between Orange and Ann, handsomely painted, and otherwise improved.

— C. S. Ship, colored, was convicted yesterday of assault and battery before Justice Bunting and made to pay the costs in the case.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

— For a pleasant day go on the excursion to Carolina Beach to-day given by the Young People's Organ Fund Society of Grace M. E. church.

— Messrs W. S. and D. M. Patrick will run an excursion from Clinton to this city June 29th. The train will run through to Ocean View beach.

— The steamship *Benefactor*, which arrived in port Tuesday, had on board a quantity of torpedo anchors for use in the mine fields at the mouth of the river.

— Officer R. F. Rowan has recently returned from a trip to Greensboro. He is delighted with that city and says that he received many courtesies at the hands of the Greensboro policemen.

— Licenses were issued yesterday for the marriage of four colored couples. They were William Dudley to Rosa B. Davis, Isham Newkirk to Francinia Bizzille, Johnnie Howes to Henrietta Beatty and William Lemmons to Dolly Ann Smith.

— The Directors of the Atlantic National Bank have declared a dividend of 3 per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of record June 22nd, and $10,000 was placed to the surplus fund, making the surplus of the bank $70,000.

Negro Women Fight.

Rena Davis and Emily Hutchins, two colored women, were arrested by officers H. D. Gurganus and J. M. Wells, last night, for fighting. They were carried to the City Hall and placed in the guard house.

In the conflict, which occurred at 10 o'clock on Front street between Dock and Orange, Rena was cut on the left forearm and on both hands by a pocket-knife in the hands of the other woman. One of the incisions was serious enough to require sewing up and county physician W. D. McMillan was called. The woman would not, however, allow the wound to be stitched.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

WEDDING AT ST. THOMAS'.

Miss Catherine Agnes Torpy and Mr. W. H. Coleman—The Bridal Party—A Pretty Scene—Reception.

In St. Thomas' Pro-Cathedral yesterday at 6.30 P. M., in the presence of a large company of relatives and friends, Miss Catherine Agnes Torpy and Mr. William H. Coleman were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in accordance with the prescribed Roman Catholic ceremonials. Fathers Dennen and Griffin officiated.

There were no elaborate church decorations. The usual elegant and sacred furnishings of the church were greatly enhanced by the glimmer of numerous candles burning from many highly burnished candalabra, which covered the massive marble altar.

The entrance and the exit of the bridal party were in time to Mendelsohn's wedding march, skilfully executed by Miss Mary Monk. At intervals, while the congregation was gathering, she rendered appropriate organ selections.

In the bridal procession the advance to the altar was led by the ushers, Mr. R. C. Banks with Mr. George Teinken and Mr. E. B. Haar with Mr. W. P. Carroll. Then came Miss Alice Torpy, sister of the bride, accompanied by Mr. James Allen. They were followed by the maid of honor, Miss Athalia Green. The bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father, Mr. Thomas J. Torpy. They were met at the altar by the groom and best man, Mr. T. J. Torpy, Jr., who entered from the vestry.

The bridal party, assembled at the altar, made quite a pretty scene. The bride was attired in pure white organdie trimmed in point lace and satin ribbon. She wore the conventional bridal veil and carried a bouquet of bride's roses, maiden-hair fern and carnations. The maid of honor was costumed in white organdie trimmed in satin ribbon. She also carried a lovely bouquet. Miss Alice Torpy, as bride's maid, wore white ograndie and carried a bouquet of appropriate flowers.

After the ceremony a reception was in progress at the home of the bride's parents, No. 413 North Third street, until a late hour. There were many guests. The bride and groom received in the front parlor. They were assisted by Miss Banks, Miss Carroll and Miss Donlan.

A feature of the evening was a sumptuous wedding supper. The table was beautifully spread especially noticeable was a wedding cake of most beautiful and appropriate design. Waiters from The Orton served.

The array of wedding presents was unusually large, handsome and of great variety, attesting the high esteem in which bride and groom are held by those who know them.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are at home at No. 413 North Third street.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Summons Issued Requiring the Register of Deeds and Deputy Register to Attend a Meeting of the Board.

Yesterday afternoon Col. Roger Moore, as chairman of the Democratic Board of County Commissioners, placed in the hands of Sheriff French a summons which the Board expects him to serve upon Register of Deeds Norwood and Deputy Register of Deeds Le Boo, requiring them to attend a meeting of the Board of Commissioners to be held Saturday, and bring with them the records and minutes of the County Commissioners as heretofore kept for Col. Foster's Board.

It will be remembered that the new Board passed a resolution providing for this summons last Monday. The occasion for it was that the register of deeds refused to recognize Col. Moore and his commissioners as the legally constituted Board or to allow them access to the records and minutes of their predecessors.

When the summons was handed to Sheriff French yesterday he said that he would take the matter under advisement and would not decide until to-day. He wanted time to consult his attorney, Marsden Bellamy, Esq.

The issuing of this summons on the part of the Democratic Board places the Republican officials in quite a serious predicament. If, according to the recent ruling of the Superior Court through Judge O. H. Allen, Col. Moore and his associates are really the legally constituted Board of County Commissioners, a refusal on the part of the Sheriff and Register of Deeds to obey the Board's orders in the matter in question will incur a heavy penalty, involving either fine and imprisonment or forfeiture of office.

Fire Engine Co. No. 1.

Capt B. R. Russell, of Engine Company No. 1, who went to Fayetteville Monday to confer with President J. D. McNeill, of the State Firemen's Association, tells the STAR that he accomplished what he went after, which was to get his company enrolled as a member of the State Association. The dues had been forwarded some time before, but owing to the departure of the Secretary, J. G. Michie, of Durham, for the war, there was some delay.

Hose Reel Company No. 1 is considered as having belonged to the association since the payment of dues and horseman H. L. Peterson, who was hurt in an accident, will receive an accident benefit of $2.00 a day.

— The regular weekly meeting of the F. H. P. society will be held to-night at the Y. M. C. A. at 8 o'clock.

CHAMBER COMMERCE.

Special Meeting to Consider Increase in Telephone Rental by Bell Company.

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

The Matter Discussed at Length by Members of the Chamber and Representatives of the Company—Claimed Exchange is Run at Loss.

There was a large attendance at the special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, called on account of the raise in telephone rental which the Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company is going to make.

Mr. H. P. Miller, the special agent of the company, and Mr. F. L. Woodruff, the manager of the local exchange, were both before the meeting. Mr. Miller was subjected to various and sundry questions but came off with colors flying. In fact, at the close of the meeting he was congratulated upon the diplomacy which he displayed.

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 P. M. by President Chadbourn and Secretary Jno. L. Cantwell was at his post. Mr. Chadbourn stated the purpose for which the meeting was called. After further indroductory remarks he invited Mr. Miller to address the Chamber.

Mr. Miller said that he had nothing to say specially, further than had appeared in the papers. The increase, he said, was from $15 to $18 for residence 'phones, and from $30 to $30 for office 'phones. This increase was necessary from the fact that his telephone company had been running the exchange at a loss. Then he showed that the income from the exchange, calculating on 400 'phones, was not more than $18 a day. With seventeen people on the pay roll, he demonstrated clearly that the company could make no money even if the help was the only item of expense.

In response to questions about the rates given by the Bell Company in other cities, Mr. Miller said that in Raleigh the rate on direct lines was $40 and $50; on party lines (like the system on Wrightsville beach), as low as $20 and $18. In Atlanta the rate on business 'phones is $75 a year, while in cities like Charleston, Savannah and Birmingham the rate is between that enjoyed by cities like Raleigh and the one in cities like Atlanta.

These remarks caused Mr. M. W. Jacobi to ask if ultimately the price here would not be raised to the same figures paid by subscribers in Raleigh.

Mr. Miller replied by asking why the price was not run up in Raleigh and Asheville beyond the rate now enjoyed, there being no competition in those cities.

Mr. Ike Bear inquired about rates in Charlotte, and was told that they were $40 and $30 for direct lines, and as low as $20 and $18 for party lines.

Mr. J. B. Mercer asked about prices in Durham. The reply was "We haven't been charging anything." As most of those present were familiar with the fight that the Bell people are putting up against the Inter-State in the home of the latter. Mr. Miller's reply caused some laughter. He added that his compnay had begun to charge for the use of their phones in Durham.

Mr. J. A. Taylor asked if the cost of each 'phone was greater in proportion to the number of subscribers. "It is," Mr. Miller said. "In New York a 'phone costs $375." "How many subscribers have you here?" "Four hundred and seventy." "If you had one thousand would the subscribers have to pay more?" "Of course."

Mr. J. A. Taylor then spoke at some length. He charged that the rate had been originally reduced to $20, not for the benefit of the people of Wilmington, but to drive out competition. He said that he was opposed to giving the Bell Company even equal terms with the Inter-State. Then he asked Mr. Miller if his company was not operating residence 'phones in Winston as low as $5 per year. Mr. Miller admitted that they had been as low as $6, but said that they were raised last January.

Mr. Miller then read the testimony of Mr. Shaw, an official of the Interstate Company, before the Railroad Commission last Spring. This showed among other things that the Interstate Company were losing on their investment and that the more 'phones in a given exchange the greater the cost to the individual subscriber.

"What guarantee have you that the Interstate Company will not increase prices?" asked Mr. Miller. Mr. Taylor replied to this by saying that he had been offered the Interstate 'phone for a term of twenty years at the rate he was paying at present.

Mr. D. L. Gore said that the Bell Company had of course a perfect right to put up the price, and if it was not possible to get the service cheaper or for the business men to go into the business themselves, there was nothing to do but submit to the raise.

Mr. W. E. Springer said he didn't see anything to complain at, as the price, even after the increase, was less than that of the rival company.

Col. Foster asked if the Interstate should be crowded out would the rate charged by the Bell Company be increased. It was replied that Wilmington would not be charged higher than any other city of its class, Mr. Miller added that he felt pretty safe in saying that it would not be 18 months before Wilmington would be talking to Western North Carolina and probably to Atlanta.

Col. F. W. Foster moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the two companies and see what each would furnish a telephone service for during a given number of years

Mr. F. H. Stedman argued that no action that the chamber could take would be binding on the public, and if the people didn't like the Bell prices, they could give up the Bell phone. Several others said that Col. Foster's motion was impracticable and there was no second to it.

Mr. M. W. Jacobi said he didn't see that it was necessary to take any action. We are getting the benefit of competition as it is and two phones for but a little more than what would have to be paid for one if there was no competition. Others who spoke in the same strain were Mr. Geo. R. French, Col. Walker Taylor, Mr. W. H. Sprunt, and Mr. H. K. Nash.

After some further discussion, it was decided to take no action.

Another Matter Comes Up.

Mr. Benj. Bell said that the North Carolina Press Convention was in session at Waynesville this week, and suggested that the president of the Chamber be instructed to telegraph the Press Association an invitation to meet here next year. A motion was passed giving the president the authority to extend the invitation.

The president stated that he thought the Chamber ought to express in some form its appreciation of the Wilmington edition of *S. A. L. Magundi*.

On motion of Mr. W. E. Springer, amended by Mr. Geo. R. French, it was ordered that the president be authorized to express to Mr. Stanley G. Fowler, the editor of the *S. A. L. Magundi*, the thanks of the Chamber and invite him to spend a week at Wilmington and its resorts, as the guest of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. T. D. Meares referred to the meeting of railway telegraph superintendents to be held here in 1899, and said Wilmington was chosen partly on the reputation given it by the *S. A. L. Magundi* and a booklet issuen by the Chamber.

The Chamber then adjourned.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Jacksonville, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. D. S. Yates, of Charlotte, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Col. S. B. Taylor, of Catherine's Lake, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

—Mr. H. A. Chappell, of the Raleigh *News & Observer*, was here yesterday.

— Mr. D. Gerganus, a prominent merchant and trucker of Rocky Point, was a welcome STAR visitor yesterday.

— Mr. J. J. Crosswell, of Fayetteville, route agent for the Southern Express Company, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Corinne Butler, one of the most popular young ladies of Florence, S. C., is here on a visit to Miss Lena Beery, During a brief stay in Wilmington last year Miss Butler made many friends.

— Mrs. Etta F. Perry, of New York city, for the past season milliner for Mrs. Wood, on Market street, left last night for her home for the Summer. While away she will post herself on the Fall styles.

SEED TESTING.

To Protect the Farmer and Gardener from Imposition.

Capt. S. W. Nobles hands the STAR the following about government seed testing which will be of interest and perhaps of service to our readers:

The act of Congress making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, under the heading "Botanical Investigations and Experiments, Division of Botany," contains the following clause:

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to purchase samples of seed in open market, test same and when found not up to standard he may, at his discretion, publish the results of these tests, together with the names of the seedsmen by whom the seeds were sold.

The purchase of seeds for the tests authorized under this act will begin July 1, 1898. It will be the aim of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out this law to put a stop to the sale of seed so poor as to make probable a positive injury and loss to the purchaser, thus giving protection on the one hand to the farmer and gardener and on the other hand to the honorable seedsman and seed dealer.

Further information, including a table of the standards of purity and germination and a list of the most injurious seeds likely to occur in commercial seed, may be obtained from the Department upon application.

Eastern Criminal Circuit.

A Judge for the Eastern Criminal Circuit will be elected in November to succeed Judge Sutton. The following counties compose the circuit: New Hanover, Warren, Vance, Edgecombe, Craven, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Robeson, Cumberland, Wilson and Nash. A convention to nominate a Democratic candidate will probably be called by the State Executive Committee at its meeting next Tuesday, this being the first election by the people of the circuit since it was established. Col. D. Worthington, of Wilson, is favorably mentioned for the nomination, and is said to be eminently qualified for the position.

Adjudged Not Guilty.

Yesterday Oscar Stamps, the colored boy who was arrested several days ago on the charge of breaking into James Donnelly's refreshment stand at the Seacoast depot, with an axe, was given a hearing before Justice Bunting. He was adjudged not guilty.

SUSPENDED FIFTEEN DAYS.

The Case of Policeman Benson—Found Asleep in an Alley Early Yesterday Morning.

Policeman R. H. Benson, whose arrest and recognizance for trial on the charge of being found asleep on the street as noted in yesterday's paper, was given a hearing before the Mayor yesterday at noon. Mr. Benson appeared with Herbert McClammy, Esq., as his attorney. They submitted to the charge; no witnesses were examined.

Mr. Benson and his attorney contended that there was no ordinance against the act he had committed and questioned the right of the Mayor to inflict punishment in such a case. In explaining why he was there, he said that he had been to a ball and danced quite a good deal; that he was passing along the alley and feeling tired, had sat down and fallen asleep. He was not on duty as an officer and would not be until 1:45 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be remembered that he was found by Sergeant Gore in the alley near the Carolina Ice Factory at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Mayor told Mr. Benson that he would not impose a fine, but simply reprimand him, and the entry was accordingly made on the dobket. Mr. Benson was very indignant and declared his intention to carry the case to the Criminal Court. Before the Mayor left the City Hall he sent an order to Chief of Police Jno. R. Melton instructing him to suspend Mr. Benson from police duties for fifteen days. The order was executed by Lieutenant Lossen at 2.15 o'clock, when he was preparing to go on duty for the afternoon. Benson merely read the order, surrendered his billy and left the hall, saying that he was going to see the Mayor about his suspension.

There seems to be a discrepancy between the statements of Mr. Benson and Sergeant Gore as to the former's condition when found in the alley Tuesday morning. Mr. Benson says he was sitting on a soap box nodding, while Sergeant Gore contends that he found him fast asleep, flat of his back on the ground.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled For in the Wilmington Postoffice June 22, 1898.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Emma Atkinson, Annie Arnold, Nellie Allison, Bettie Bonhan, Hassie Bryant, Nancy Brooks, Mary Blue, Annie Davis, N Foster, Etta Farnham, Anna Hurgees, Margel Harriss, Molcie Hall (col), Betsy Israel, Alice Johnson, Mary Johnson, M R Leers, Viola Lemardy, A C Miller, Betsey Meares, Annie Robeson, Katie Robinson, Laura Rees, M E Reaves, Marima Russ, Molice Robinson, Caimella Spearman (2), Mary C Stevenson, Margaret A Scott, Mary Southerland, Mary E Smith, Mary G Smith, Salina Sharpless, Elizabeth H Thomas, Jane Thomas, Martha Thomas, Solon Almira Van, Anna M Wiggins, Cleo Watkins, Margaret Ann Walker, Satira Walker.

MEN S LIST.

H R Allen, Henry Allen, J H Anderson, Wm Adams, Abram Bryant, Joseph Brown, John Craige, Patrick Chesnutt, Wm Dukehannah, W J Durham, H Emerson, J A Howell, John J Jones, Emory G Lee, Chas H McRae, E F Morse, Geo Mason, C P Raspbury, Robt Robinson, Daniel M Smith, Haywood Snell, Kelly Smith, Milbray Smith, R P Satterwhite, Dan'l L Thomas, Pompey Turner, Union Aid Association, David Walters, Henry Whitmore, W G Womble.

Persons calling for above letters will please say advertised. If not called for in fifteen days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

WM. H. CHADBOURN, Postmaster.

SEDGELEY HALL CLUB HOP.

Thoroughly Enjoyed by Quite a Company of Clubmen and Invited Guests.

The handsome home of the Sedgeley Hall Club was a scene of much gaiety last night, it being the occasion of a delightful club hop. Quite a large crowd was present, individual invitations having been extended members of the Carolina and Atlantic Clubs, both of which were well represented. Delightful music was furnished, and dancing was indulged in until quite a late hour. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed and will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

Much credit is due the committee in charge for the pleasant manner in which clubmen and guests were entertained.

The last boat left the beach about 11 o'clock.

To Carolina Beach.

The banner excursion of the season was given yesterday by Brooklyn Baptist Sunday School. There were 400 passengers on the first boat, and on both boats the number of passengers was nearly 600. Mr. J. H. McDougall, the superintendent, and Rev. J. W. Kramer, the pastor, both went on the excursion. Everybody had a good time.

Stole a Can of Milk.

A small colored boy, answering to the name of George Buck Simmons, got himself into trouble by stealing a can of milk from a residence near the corner of Seventh and Wooster streets day before yesterday. Special officer E. L. Price took out a warrant for his arrest yesterday.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR.

BUSINESS LOCALS

IN "THE MORNING STAR"

COST BUT A CENT A WORD.
NO AD. FOR LESS THAN 20c.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
HAVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING?
WANT TO SELL A HOUSE?
WANT TO RENT A HOUSE?
NEED A COOK?
WANT A NURSE?
WANT TO BORROW MONEY?
WANT TO LEND MONEY?
WANT A SITUATION?
WANT A BOOKKEEPER?
WANT TO BUY OR SELL A COW OR HORSE?
DO YOU WISH TO SELL A FARM?
DO YOU WISH TO BUY A FARM?
DO YOU WANT A WIFE?

Do You Want Anything?

A Cent a Word is a Mere Trifle for An Advertisement.
The Price is so Low That You Can Afford to Detail Your Needs in Print, and Save Correspondence.

Try "The Morning Star."

Guaranteed Circulation Larger Than That of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, HELD JUNE 22ND, THE USUAL

Semi-annual Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Was Declared.

LOCAL STOCKHOLDERS MAY RECEIVE THEIR DIVIDEND CHECK BY CALLING AT THE BANK.

J. W. Norwood, President.

je 23 tf

Stings and Bites

of Mosquitoes, Sandflies

and other pestilential insects are not very pleasant sensations.

There Is No Better Remedy

for Stings, Bites, Bruises, Cuts, &c., than

WITCH HAZEL EXTRACTS.

Every one living on the Sound or Beach should keep a good supply of Witch Hazel all the time. We have just received a large quantity of the best quality of Witch Hazel Extract and are selling it at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Why pay $1.75 for a quart of extract of Witch Hazel, called Pond's Extract, when you can get the same quantity for about one-fourth the cost? Very close price in one or five gallon lots.

Ammonia 25c per quart, equal to two quarts Household Ammonia.

J. Hicks Bunting,

je 23 tf Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Carolina Beach and Southport STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Wednesday, June 8.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 8 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 6.15 P. M. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Leave Wilmington, 1.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 6.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 8.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 3.30 P. M.; Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 6.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.

je 8 tf

Wanted,

5,000 lbs. Wool.

3,000 lbs. Beeswax.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

je 4 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

The University.

Largest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculty, 46; Students, 506; 8 Academic Courses; 8 Elective Courses, 8 Professional Schools, in Law, Medicine and Pharmacy.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60 a year; Board $9 a month. Ample opportunity for self-help. Scholarships and loans for the needy. Summer School for Teachers, 94 Instructors, 468 Students. Total enrollment, 676. For Catalogue, address,

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.

je 21 2w

We Will Be Pleased to Give Information

in regard to the Government 4 per cent. war loan and receive and forward subscriptions free of charge.

Murchison & Co., Bankers.

je 21 tf

FLOUR.

100 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
125 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
100 Barrels 1-2 Flour.
200 Barrels Flour.

Bought Since the Heavy Declins. Wire for Prices.

W. B. Cooper,

je 19 tf Wilmington, N. C.

We Want Your Trade.

We offer at First Cost to Cash Buying Customers,

Meats,
D. S. Ribs,
D. S. Bellies,
D. S. Plates, &c.

Bacon,
Hams, Pic-nic, &c.

Flours,
STOCK'S BEST PATENT.
Q. Q. Q.

Cigars,
Union League Cubas,
Cuban Blossom,
Renown,
Topical Twist-head.

Grain,
Corn, Oats, Hay, Meal.

Vollers & Hashagen,

PROVISIONERS,

je 14 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

"New-blown" Conceits in Ladies' Summer Furnishings!

Here are the furnishings you need right now—bright with the first flush of newness—some of them brand-new novelties—fresh, crisp—not picked over or handled. They appeal especially to up-to-date

Women of Taste.

Striped Linen Crash at
20c per yard.
White Duck,
10, 12 1-2 and 15c.
40-inch White Victoria Lawn, special
10c.
Remnants of India Linen,
8, 10 and 15c.
Special lot of 20c Organdies, a Bargain at
10c.
35c French Organdies, to close at
25c.
Zephyr Ginghams for Waists at
15c.
Bathing Suits, Bathing Caps, in Gent's, Ladies and Children's Suits from
85c to $5.00.
Caps, 15 to 75c.

Just received 50 pieces of Mattings. Those who wish

Good Matting

will do well to inspect our line.

Full stock of

Mosquito Nets, Hammocks, Trunks and Bags.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

Sole Agents for W. B. CORSETS and STANDARD PATTERNS. je 15 tf

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 40 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance, except from parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter—any such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important new facts, discuss locally and properly subjects of public interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1898

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.
Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.
Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.
Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.
Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

"SHALL WE PULL DOWN THE FLAG?"

The disposition to territorial extension shown in this country since Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, has given rise to much discussion on both sides of the Atlantic. There are many, perhaps a majority, of the American people opposed to it, while friends of this country in England counsel against it. Of the latter, the Washington *Post* quotes Mr. Labouchere, the distinguished London Editor, and member of Parliament, as saying:

"Be warned, therefore, by the example of this country, my American friends. Be ready, as I know you are, to defend the vast heritage that has accrued to you. But rest satisfied with it. Remain an example to the world that it is possible to be great and prosperous without grabbing, now on one pretext, now on another, territory that is a source of weakness rather than of strength, and without wasting your substance in armaments designed to defend and to increase these unremunerative acquisitions."

The Indianapolis *News* quotes Mr. Labouchere, with the following endorsement:

"These are wise words, and the man who utters them is a sincere friend to America. No one should doubt that we are strong enough, resourceful enough, intelligent enough to take hold and govern decently any territory which we desire. But do we desire it? Have the responsibilities and burdens of imperialism sufficient compensations to offer for the self-containment we should relinquish, by devotion to which we have come to the proud position we occupy among the nations of the world to-day?"

Commenting upon these quotations, the Washington *Post* says:

"We do not imagine that any of the statesmen of this republic desire or contemplate embarking on a policy of 'imperialism' in any proper sense of the word. What our government intends to do—and what the people expect and wish it to do—is to expel Spain from this hemisphere. If, in the accomplishment of that purpose Spanish possessions come into our possession, we ought not to shirk—we must meet—the responsibilities of the situation.

"The unexpected more often than the expected happens in war. Any government can start a war, but all the wisdom of all the statesmen on earth cannot foresee where such a conflict will end or what its incidental results may be. We had no choice but to attempt to find a refuge for our Asiatic squadron in the enemy's harbor. Dewey was shut out of all neutral ports as soon as war began. His magnificent achievement at Manila made his government responsible, in a very large measure, for the future of the Philippines. In its efforts to finish the conquest so grandly begun by Dewey our government is performing an imperative duty. Not one of those who are rising up to protest against the 'lust for land' not one of the Faneuil Hall alarmists, not one of our anxious, sad-souled contemporaries, not Col. Bryan, not Senator Mayson, not anybody has a word to say against sending relief to Dewey—against sending a force to hold the Philippines as our base of operations in the East till the war ends. That is a conceded necessity.

"When we have completed the conquest of those islands and established a government, shall we pull down our flag and let Spain renew her rule there? That is the whole question at issue. Those who are protesting against the 'new departure' are not suggesting any other way of getting out of the Pilippines than by a surrender to Spain. It would not do to sell the islands to any neutral power. It would be a mean and cowardly evasion of our obligations to the insurgents, and it would produce unpleasant results in various directions. The only alternative to holding and governing the islands and their people will be the abandonment of them to the Spaniards.

"Shall we do that? Or shall we face the new situation and try to discharge the obligations to humanity and ourselves that an undesired and dreaded war has forced upon us?

"Strong as is the attachment of this nation to its traditional foreign policy, reluctant as many may be to inaugurate a new departure, yet when the time comes to decide this question who will stand up and cry out:

"Pull down the flag!"

The war will doubtless end in the expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere, although that was not contemplated when the war began. It was inaugurated to expel Spain from Cuba, not from this hemisphere, but if the capture of Porto Rico becomes necessary to drive Spain out of Cuba, it will be captured and that will end Spain's rule in this hemisphere. When we drive her out of Cuba we propose to turn Cuba over to the Cubans, because we are pledged to do that. We justified the act of going to war by the interest we took in a suffering people, and by the feeling of humanity which made interference a duty. But does it follow because to free Cuba we found it necessary to take Porto Rico and the Philippines that we should hold them? As for Porto Rico, if Spain sued for peace to-day and agreed to relinquish Cuba and the Philippines we could not consistently insist on her surrendering Porto Rico unless in the way of indemnity, and as we are, as far as known, under no obligations to the Porto Ricans we would be free to follow our own judgment as far as the possession of that island is concerned, but the only excuse for holding it after the declaration disclaiming any motive of conquest as to Cuba, would be as partial indemnity for the expense of war.

As to the Philippines we are undoubtedly under pledges to the insurgents who co-operated with Admiral Dewey which will prevent us from raising our flag, as the sovereign flag, without violating our pledges to them, so that as a matter of fact the question of "pulling down the flag" does not present itself. If we intend to profit by capturing and holding those possessions to thus indemnify ourselves for the expense of the war, (or to partially indemnify ourselves, for we will have spent much more money than they would be worth to us) that will be a business like view to take of it, and the flag will not be pulled down, but if we expect to preserve our consistency, and keep faith, expressed or implied, with the nations of the earth, then there is a way out and a very straight one, without turning these colonies over to the tender mercies of Spain, which we cannot and should not do, and that is to take them and show the world the magnificent spectacle of consistency, good faith and unselfishness by letting the people establish their own government, as it is proposed to do in Cuba, and then turn the islands over to them, simply retaining the claim of good will upon them, a prior claim in the event any other power interfere; in other words have republics established under our guidance, and to be to some extent our wards.

For this friendly interest and the sacrifices made in carrying it out we might ask and would doubtless be accorded control of a port, or free entry for all time into any of their ports, as for a generation or more we have had free entry into Pearl Harbor in the Sandwich islands in recognition of the friendliness which for half a century extended a semi-protectorate over them. The "pulling down of the flag" under such circumstances implies no dread to accept responsibilities and no timidity, as in the pulling down of the flag it is not contemplated to let its place be taken by the Spanish flag; but it would be a superb exhibition of self-control, of triumph over temptation, and of disinterestedness, brilliant by way of comparison or rather contrast with the greed of other nations and one that would do us more honor and more real good in the end than the ownership of all Spain's colonial possessions possibly could.

MINOR MENTION.

Perhaps the interpretation of the order sent to the U. S. Marshal at Key West to hold all prisoners captured on prize ships until further orders is that this Government is sending a hint to Spain that there is unnecessary and unreasonable delay in arranging for the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his men. The prisoners captured, with the exception of the military, have been put upon parol, and have been kindly treated, as they doubtless will continue to be, but we infer from these orders that this Government is putting itself into a position to demand that Spain shall practice the courtesies of war, if she expects the courtesies of war to be extended to her people, who fall into our hands. In the event that anything serious happens to Hobson and his men as a result of the refusal to exchange and keeping them imprisoned where they are exposed to the fire of our guns or to stray shots, retaliation may become necessary, and this order, as we read it, may be a hint to that effect. Possibly the Spanish Government may see the necessity of taking it, at least to the extent of removing their prisoners to a safer place than Morro Castle.

* * *

The reported attempt to assassinate General Blanco throws some light on the military situation in that city, and shows that there is not that accord in the army which is necessary to effective operation. The disaffected element which marched the streets as the outcome of the attempt at assassination shows not only ruinous disorganization, but shows also a defiant spirit that holds the commander-in-chief in contempt. The would-be assassin seems to have been actuated by a desire for revenge upon the man whom he held responsible for the execution of his brother, but the act was apparently applauded by the volunteers (of whom he was one), who marched through the streets and cried, "Viva Weyler!" "Down with Blanco!" How many of this disaffected element there may be Blanco does not know, and that is one of the most embarrassing features of the case for him, for he doesn't know how many men he can depend upon when the crucial test comes, when he will need every man he has and more. An untrusty man in the ranks is more to be feared than two open foes, especially in a beleaguered place, for it takes another man to watch him to prevent him from carrying out the treachery that may be in his heart. It would be pretty safe to predict that when the final struggle comes these fellows who are shouting long life to Weyler and down with Blanco will be the first to throw down their arms and give up the fight.

* * *

Senator Pritchard broke the monotony in the Senate several days ago with a set speech on the beauties and benefits of a high protective tariff, in the course of which he incidentally alluded to North Carolina thus:

"The citizens of my State have not been backward in entering upon the development of her industries, and the whirr of the spindles and the click of the loom in hundreds of cotton mills is daily teaching her people the great lesson of industrial expansion. Prosperity has come to North Carolina to stay."

As a statement of fact this reference to the "whirr of the spindle and click of the loom" is true, but the inference that Senator Pritchard would have drawn from it, namely, that it is the result of the protection given by Republican tariffs is not true. The high tariff has nothing to do with it. It has been going on steadily for twenty years, or more, and proceeded as rapidly if not more so under the Wilson low tariff than it did before or since, under the higher Republican tariffs. The fact is that the classes of goods manufactured in Southern mills receive practically no protection, while the higher classes manufactured in the Northern mills do; but the Northern mills have suffered from depression while the Southern unprotected mills have gone right along, have prospered and increased and paid dividends enough to encourage the building of more mills. Protection isn't in it.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Lumberton *Robesonian:* Nick Williams, colored, was killed by Bill Bullock, colored, in White House township last Thursday night. Both men worked on the farm of A. C. Oliver, Sr., and the homicide occurred in the road near his house. Bullock was brought here Friday and lodged in jail to await trial at court.

—Wautauga *Democrat:* Mrs. Polly Blackburn, one of the most wonderful women in the county in many respects, died at the home of her son, Phineas Blackburn, at Blowing Rock, on last Saturday. The deceased was 75 years of age, and left a large family of children. Her husband was killed in the late war, and some years ago she went to Arkansas and remained there for several years, and made the entire return trip to Wautauga in a wagon, being then 72 years of age. This good woman had read the Bible through from lid to lid twenty-four times and was reading it the twenty-fifth time when she died, and it is said that she could repeat almost any verse called for from memory.

— Charlotte *News:* One of the most important features of the United States Circuit Court that adjourned in this last week was a decree for the sale of the Ohio River and Charleston railroad, which was granted by Judge Simonton. The road penetrates a rich section of country in the upper part of South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee, extending from Camden, S. C., to Marion, N. C., from which place there is a break to Union Springs, Tenn., where the line is again taken up and operated to Johnson City, Tenn. The road was formerly the Three C's, which was projected to run from Charleston through the coal fields of Tennessee and thence to Cincinnati and Chicago, thus making a direct trunk line to the West. —— Not many people know that blueing is being made by the wholesale here in Charlotte and sold to the trade. Capt. Davis, of the American Mercantile Co., tells the *News* that he is manufacturing and selling large quantities of blueing.

— Raleigh *Post:* Between 8 and 9 o'clock Monday night a murder was committed near Red Mill, Durham county, about ten miles from Durham. The one killed was John Fullerton, a white boy about 18 years of age, who lived in Durham. From the evidence obtained so far it seems that the murder was committed by two negro men, whose names are unknown. Young Fullerton and eight other men went out to Red Mill Monday afternoon with the intention of spending the night fishing. They reached the mill about dark and met two negro men near the river. Several of the fishing party had been drinking and Fullerton got into some words with the negro men, who, it appears, were very much under the influence of liquor also. The young man who was afterwards murdered, got out of the wagon and went back to where the negroes were and they began to curse and abuse each other. Several of the others in the party went back to see what was being done, when three shots were fired. Fullerton fell dead almost in his tracks, and the negroes left. All the clue the officers have as to who the negro men were is a very meager description given by those who saw the men when they passed them in the dark. Officers are out looking for them.

— He (before the wedding)—"You are sure you won't be nervous at the altar?" She (four times a widow)—"I've never been yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

TWINKLINGS.

— Too Inquisitive: "She—'and would you go to the end of the world with me?' He—'Which end?' Now she treats him as a stranger.—*Cleveland Leader.*

— Husband—"I have just had my portrait taken. What do you think of it?" Wife—"Beautiful, dear; I wish you would look like it sometimes."—*Tit-Bits.*

— Mistress—"The servants seem to know all about the mortgage on the house." Master—"Yes; they'd naturally look up the title before they took possession."—*Detroit Journal.*

— What He Died Of: "What's that book you're reading, papa?" "The 'Last Days of Pompeii,' my pet." "What did he die of, papa?" "An eruption, dear."—*London Tit-Bits.*

— "Who wrote of the seven ages of man, Johnny?" "William Shakespeare." "And are there seven ages of woman?" "I guess so; but she sticks by one of 'em all the time!"—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "You are a Mole St. Nicholas war correspondent?" Biff. He had called him a plain liar, a cowardly liar and a double dash liar, without stirring him to action, but this brought on a fight at once.

— He Wasn't the Sad One—"I have heard," said the mother, "that your husband is a sad gambler." "No, mamma," answerd the bride. "It is the other men who are sad."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— A Prize Winner: Smith—"The Nashville is the finest boat in our navy." Brown—"Nonsense. She doesn't compare with the New York or the Iowa." Smith—"Then how does it happen that she took the first prize?"—*Truth.*

— He Knew Him: Boy—"Mr. Smitters wants to know if you'll lend him an umbrella. He says you know him." "You may say that I do know him. He will probably understand why you didn't bring the umbrella."—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— According to reports, the American owners of ships for sale are playing a great gouging game on the government. After awhile they will be supplicating Congress for subsidies.—*Baltimore Herald, Ind.*

—— It is reported that a small party of Uruguayans have left for Cuba to help the Spaniards fight the United States. Probably their presence in the ranks of the enemy will prove a good thing. Should they come out of the scrap alive they would go back home and tell their people that Uncle Sam is really bigger and a harder fighter than they thought he was.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— Hereafter, Americans who settle in Germany and insist on living there are to be regarded as Germans, especially for military purposes. Well, if people will make themselves inhabitants of a country, why should they not conform to its laws and usages? And if the United States is not good enough for Americans, they should not have much sympathy if the go father and fare worse.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— There is a disposition in some quarters to underestimate the value of the volunteer as a battle-winner. Early in the civil war the martinet's view that only regulars could fight prevailed; yet the war demonstrated that for intelligent work, hard work and bloody work the world had never seen the equal of the American volunteer, whether he fought at the nod of Lee or moved forward to execute the orders of the great hammerer.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

Hanging Together.

At a Liberal meeting in north Britain, when the proceedings were being opened by prayer, a reverend gentleman prayed fervently that the Liberals might "hang a' thegither."

He was interrupted with a loud and irreverent "Ahmen."

"Not, O Lord," went on the speaker, "in the sense which that profane scoffer would have ye to understand it, but that they may hang thegither in accord and concord."

"I dinna care so much what sort o' cord it is," struck in the voice, "sae long as it's a strong cord."—Cornhill Magazine.

Importance Recognized.

The Hon. Mr. Swellup (bustling in)—Good morning, General Workaway; good morning!

General Workaway (scarcely looking up)—Howdy, sir; howdy? Take a seat, sir. Be at leisure in a moment.

The Hon. Mr. Swellup (grandly)—I see you do not recognize me, sir. I'm the Hon. Mr. Swellup.

General Workaway—Ah, Mr. Swellup! Delighted, I'm sure. Take two seats, sir!—New York World.

Honest Admission.

Wallace—The happiest hours of my life were when I was going to school.

Ferry—I cannot tell a lie. My happiest hours came when school was over for the day.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Bracevillic, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1899. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet, but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat, sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles's PAIN PILL CURE All PAIN. "One cent a dose." For sale by all Druggists. Change je 16 1y sa tu th

OUR FIRST LEDGERS.

THE BOOKS WITH WHICH UNCLE SAM BEGAN BUSINESS.

They Are Among the Highly Prized Curiosities In the Treasury Department at Washington and Contain Accounts of Washington and Franklin.

Among the curiosities at the United States treasury department in Washington kept on hand by obliging clerks for the purpose of entertaining tourists who may happen during the course of the sight-seeing to visit the nation's capital and Uncle Sam's principal strong box there is a set of books that commands the immediate attention of all who see them. The set consists of a ledger, a journal and a blotter, or wastebook, and was the first set of books used for jotting down the business of that all important branch of the government—one, by the way, that is giving a deal of trouble to thinkers today—the treasury.

The books are over 120 years old, and forming, as they do, the first link in the chain of the history of this country's financial dealings with its representatives, both at home and abroad, during the period of the Revolution—that time that tried men by fire—are not only interesting but instructive. They are both rare and valuable—rare as a specimen of the old time bookkeeping then in vogue, when there were no books ruled so as to divide the page into the pretty columns of figures so common now and when steel pens were practically unknown and valuable for the associations that cluster around them and hallow them and for the priceless records they contain.

Under the continental congress there was no such thing as a treasury department, a board of treasury being provided to take charge of the new nation's finances. Soon after this board of treasury was organized, on April 1, 1776, the treasurer's office was instituted, and two weeks later the first entry was made on the blotter of the set mentioned above, and the keeping of the first books containing records of the United States treasury department was begun, although the department at that time was unheard of. It was not until Sept. 2, 1789, or over 13 years after the board of treasury and the United States treasurer's office were instituted, that the present United States treasury department was created, with Alexander Hamilton of New York as the secretary of the treasury, Nicholas Eveleigh of South Carolina first comptroller, Oliver Wolcott, Jr., of Connecticut first auditor, Samuel Meredith of Pennsylvania treasurer and Joseph Nourse of Virginia register. These were the original officers and bureaus of the treasury department, but from time to time, beginning in 1816, other offices or bureaus were added as the exigencies of the public service in financial matters required.

One interesting phase of the accounts shown by these books is that of the uncertainty as to location of the headquarters of the continental congress and Uncle Sam's money box. The dates and headings of various entries show that the government of the republic was compelled to move about from place to place pretty lively, sometimes a remarkably long jump in a remarkably short space of time, to escape British interference with the way in which our forefathers thought the affairs of this country should be handled. Philadelphia finally became the home of the books at the close of the Revolution and continued so until 1800, when the general government was moved to the new capital provided for it on the banks of the Potomac river in the District of Columbia.

The blotter or wastebook is, of course, much more interesting than the other books in the set on account of the details that are set forth on its pages. The writing on it is not nearly so good as that in the journal or ledger, but it is legible and, as in the other books, remarkably well preserved.

The first entry in this book was made, as stated, April 16, 1776, and this is the first entry, of course, in both journal and ledger. It is an item of certain moneys paid to James Warren, paymaster general of the United States army. In the ledger and journal the writing is beautifully done, while the paper and ink are remarkably well preserved. The paper had no lines on it at that time, and the bookkeeper was compelled to do his own ruling, but his work bears a close inspection and would pass for machine ruling at a cursory examination. Nearly all the prominent men of the period of the Revolution are mentioned in both ledger and journal, and many interesting items are to be found opposite their names. One highly interesting entry is that of the lottery conducted by the United States government in 1791.

The accounts of George Washington are all entered in these books in due shape, and are always items of money paid on his demand. Washington would receive no stated salary for his services to the government, but stipulated that he should submit from time to time statements of expenses, as occasion should arise, for which he felt sure that the government would reimburse him, and these entries are to account for the demands he made during the Revolutionary period. Of course when he became president his salary became fixed.—Philadelphia Times.

To Cut Glass.

To cut letters out of glass is not so difficult an operation as the amateur glazier may be led to think. To conduct it successfully, first, with a little paint, mark out the shape of the letters upon the sheet of glass; then heat a piece of thin iron wire until redhot and with it draw over all the outlines of the letters. The concluding item, should the glass letters not immediately separate themselves from their surroundings, is to carefully dip the sheet in a wide bath of cold water. The letters will then detach themselves without splintering.—Exchange.

Style.

Dealer—I am sure, madam, you could look the city through and not find a handsomer carriage than this.

Mrs. D'Avnoo—Oh, it's handsome enough, but it looks too comfortable to be stylish.—New York Weekly.

Both Awake.

First Burglar—It's no use tryin thet place t'night, Bill. Ther man an his wife went in 'bout an hour ago, an I heerd him tell her he'd buy her a di'mond necklace termorrer.

Second Burglar—What's thet got t' do wid it?

First Burglar—Plenty. She won't be able t' sleep fer t'inkin 'bout it, an he won't sleep fer t'inkin how he's got t' pay fer it.—London Fun.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city, and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky." Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

Bad management keeps more people in poor circumstances than any other one cause. To be successful one must look ahead and plan ahead so that when a favorable opportunity presents itself he is ready to take advantage of it. A little forethought will also save much expense and valuable time. A prudent and careful man will keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house; the shiftless fellow will wait until necessity compels it and then ruin his best horse going for a doctor and have a big doctor bill to pay, besides; one pays out 25 cents, the other is out a hundred dollars, and then wonders why his neighbor is getting richer while he is getting poorer. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

EXPENSIVE TO BE REPENTANT.

When the Hat Was Passed, He Dropped a $100 Bill.

"A friend of mine journeyed with me once to a certain resort in the south, where we went to build up our diseased systems," said J. D. Carthy of St. Louis. "This friend had dollars galore, being interested in one of the biggest brewing concerns in the west. But he loved his money dearly and held on even to the pennies with the thrifty spirit that had characterized him from childhood.

"We had both been born, as it were, in the church, but neither had obeyed its precepts and, in fact, had traveled far from the narrow path. But one bright Sunday morning, while we were out walking through the town, we passed by a modest little church, and the sound of the bells seemed to inspire me all at once with a desire to lead a different life. A recent spell of serious sickness, in which I had often turned my mind to other than worldly thought, was partly responsible for my desire to enter the sacred place. Curiously enough, Fred—that was my friend's first name—seemed animated with the same sentiment. He had been sick, too, and was convalescent, but still far from well.

"We went in, heard the services in a devout spirit, and, as for me, I was sincere in some promises I made myself while the good priest was talking. Presently a man came along with a hat stretched out for contributions. I felt some silver change in my pocket, but it occurred to me that this small church was in need of funds, and so I fished out a $5 note.

"'Haven't you any silver?' Fred whispered as the solicitor of cash was close upon us. 'Not a cent,' I whispered back. 'I'm going to give 'em a William.'

"'Great Scott!' said Fred. 'I've only this $100 bill. I can't give that up.'

"'Put it in the hat,' said I, speaking very fast and grabbing his wrist. 'Put it in the hat and take out your change.' On my word as a Christian, that stingy brewer, who loved 35 cents better than I did a bushel of gold nuggets, dropped that $100 in good American money in the hat. As he did it the collector swung it out of reach with a lightning movement, and the opportunity to take out change was gone forever. The whole thing occurred so quick that Fred scarcely realized for a minute what had happened. He looked like a man in a trance.

"I did my best to console him and suggested that he see the priest after the services were over and tell of the mistake. At first he consented to this, but finally his resolution broke down, and he confessed he hadn't the nerve to brace the father. After that I went several times to the same modest little house of worship, but I went alone."—Washington Post.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottle free at R. R. BELLAMY'S drug store. Regular size 50 cents and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. †

I was seriously affected with a cough for several years, and last Fall had a more severe cough than ever before. I have used many remedies without receiving much relief, and being recommended to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by a friend who, knowing me to be a poor widow, gave it to me, I tried it, and with the most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved me very much and the second bottle has absolutely cured me. I have not had as good health for twenty years. Respectfully, MRS. MARY A. BEARD, Claremont, Ark. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute		6½
Standard		7
WESTERN SMOKED		
Hams ℔ ℔	12	14
Sides ℔ ℔		8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	7	¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔		6¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		6¼
BARRELS-Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00	1 10
New New Mork, each		1 50
New City, each		1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		22
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	7 00
Northern	9 00	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	18
Northern	18	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks		50
Virginia Meal		50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	80	85
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18	25
Adamantine	8	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10	11
Dairy, Cream		11
State	10½	12
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	12	16
Rio	8	10
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4 ℔ yard		¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	32
EGGS—℔ dozen		10
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	12 00	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel		3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel		6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	10
" Extra	4 35	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade		4 00
Choice		4 25
Straight		5 25
First Patent		5 75
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White		39½
Car load, in bags—White		39½
Oats, from store		40½
Oats, Rust Proof		45
Cow Peas		90
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green		6
Dry		12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	80	85
Rice Straw		50
Eastern		90
Western		90
North River		85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	7½	7¾
North Carolina	6	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed)℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogsheads		26
Barbadoes in barrels		28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		27
Porto Rico, in barrels		28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	13	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	13
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	3 40	3 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50	12 00
Rump		12 00
Prime		11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		1 10
Liverpool		70
Lisbon		
American		70
On ICE ℔ Sacks		45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	6 00
Common	1 60	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½	5¾
Standard A		5¼
White Extra C		5
Extra C, Golden		4¾
C, Yellow		4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	5½	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	5 00	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet, Shipping		9 00
Mill, Prime		7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	8 50
" Sap	5 00	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	5 50
" Sap	4 00	4 50
4x24 Heart	6 00	6 50
" Sap	5 00	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		3
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon-Northern	1 00	2 00
North Carolina	1 60	3 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	9	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 23½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 23 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.30 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.60 for Dip, and $1.70 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 24¾, 24¼c; rosin firm, $1.25, $1.30; tar firm, $1.05; crude turpentine firm, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	251
Rosin	440
Tar	84
Crude Turpentine	43

Receipts same day last year.—184 casks spirits turpentine, 353 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5¾c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5 7-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4¾	" "
Low Middling	5 7-16	" "
Middling	5¾	" "
Good Middling	6¼	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—5 bales; same day last year, 0.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 75c; Fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN.—Firm; 55 to 57½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00 to $1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Money on call was easy at 1@1¼ per cent., the last loan being at 1¼ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼ @485¼ for demand; 481¾@484 for sixty days. Posted rates 485@485½ and 486½@487. Commercial bills 482½@483. Silver certificates 58¾@59¼. Bar silver 58¾. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds easier; U. S. new 4's, registered, 124@125; do. coupon, 124@125; U. S. 4's 109@110; do. coupon, 110¼@110¾; U. S. 2's, 95; U. S. 5's, registered, 111¼@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 111½@112½. State bonds—N. C. 6's 125; 4's 106.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rosin

AN OPEN LETTER To MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher *on every wrapper. This is the original "CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years.*

LOOK CAREFULLY *at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought* *on the and has the signature of* Chas. H. Fletcher *wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company, of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.*

March 24, 1898. Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which **even he** does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Insist on Having

The Kind That Never Failed You.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE INNER EARTH.

It Is Glowing With Heat and Is as Hard as Rock.

It is pretty certain that the heat of the inner earth came to it when the ancient dust or vapor of which it was made was gathered from the cloudlike to the fluid state—fluid by heat. For a time this mass was throughout glowing with heat, after the manner of the sun, but in time the outer part yielded up its caloric to the cold spaces of the sky and became frozen. Under these conditions we should confidently expect that in going downward the amount of the increase would grow less for each mile in depth until beyond a hundred or so miles the gain in temperature would be very slow all the way to the center.

Thus the central part of this sphere, though probably at a higher temperature than we can produce by our arts, may not be anything like as hot as would be the case if the gain noted in our mines were continued down to the middle point.

The quantity of the earth's heat is a matter of great importance, for on the continuance of the outflow of the heat depends that shrinking of the sphere which uplifts the continents and the mountains, and so keeps the land from disappearing before the action of the rain and the waves which are ever wearing them away. If the heat should cease to go forth from the hot central parts of the globe, these agents of destruction would soon reduce its surface to the state of a universal ocean.

Long ago, when the evidence that the earth was excessively hot within was understood, it came to be generally believed that the greater part of the mass was molten—a thin crust, perhaps less than 100 miles in thickness, floating as a frozen coating on a fiery sea. Of late evidence has accumulated to show that the interior of the globe must be as rigid as ordinary hard rock and may be as rigid as steel.—Professor Shaler in Youth's Companion.

Lacks Prestige.

"Do you think Mrs. Dash will be elected president of the Federation of the Federation of the Federation?"

"Mercy, no; she's never been to Europe!"—Chicago Record.

Special Meeting

OF THE

Stockholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21, 1898

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, duly called and held at Room No 16, Chamber of Commerce building, in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was

Resolved, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board, to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Florence, South Carolina, on Friday, the 15th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the question of securing the surrender of the lease of the railroad and property of this Company now held by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and for the further purpose of considering and acting upon the question of the consolidation of this Company with the North Eastern and other railroad companies of South Carolina, under the Act of the General Assembly of South Carolina, entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and to authorize the consolidation of certain railroads under that name," approved March 5, 1897, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES F. POST, JR., Secretary.

je 22 21t

For Stock.

Hay, Oats, Corn, Peas,

Bran and Wheat Meadlings.

Sugars, Coffee, Flour, Molasses

&c., &c.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

my 7 tf

Special Meeting

OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD CO.

Office of the Secretary of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 21ST, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, duly called and held at room No. 16, Chamber of Commerce building in the city of Baltimore, Md., on Friday, the 17th day of June, 1898, it was *Resolved*, That a special meeting of the Stockholders of this Company be and the same is hereby called by this Board to be held at the office of the Company in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1898, to consider such matters as may be brought to the attention of the Stockholders.

JAMES F. POST, JR., Secretary W. & W. R. R. Co.

je 21 24t

Hamme, The Hatter,

HAS JUST RECEIVED DUPLICATES OF THE

Best Straw Hats and Caps

of the season.

Cordial invitation to all.

je 19 tf 26 North Front street.

New Series.

The first instalment of the Tenth Series of the N. C. Home Building Association is payable on Saturday, July 2nd, at office in Seaboard Air Line Building, Front street.

FRANK H. STEDMAN, Secretary and Treasurer

je 8 tf

ESTRANGEMENT.

So, without overt breach, we fall apart,
Tacitly sunder, neither you nor I
Conscious of one intelligible why,
And both, from severance, winning equal smart.
So, with resigned and acquiescent heart,
Whene'er your name on some chance lip may lie
I seem to see an alien shade pass by,
A spirit wherein I have no lot or part.

Thus may a captive in some [illegible] grim
From casual speech betwixt l[illegible] warders learn
That June and her triumphal progress goes
Through arched and bannered woodlands, while for him
She is a legend emptied of concern,
And idle is the rumor of the rose.

—William Watson.

OUR DOOM PRONOUNCED.

French Statesman Foresees the Extinction of Native Americans.

Surely a Frenchman ought to be recognized as an authority on the question of a declining birth rate. France is the one nation where the birth rate has steadily decreased until at last the deaths outnumber the births. Since 1890 there has been an annual loss of something like 20,000 population in France. It is a Frenchman of science, Arsene Dumont, who predicts the destruction of the American people. In the journal of the Paris Statistical society he reports the result of his study of the vital statistics of Massachusetts. In spite of the efforts made in New York and other states, it is an exasperating fact that Massachusetts alone collects trustworthy and comprehensive vital statistics, and it is on these that foreign statisticians rely for information as to the tendencies of American life. Yet Massachusetts is hardly representative. She has an uncommon proportion of foreign born people, and they are more absorbed in the manufactures than the people of other states. The proportion of the two sexes in that state is unlike the proportion of the west and south, and many important conditions are peculiar.

Mr. Dumont's study of the birth rate in Massachusetts is not encouraging as to the future of Americans. He says that marriages among "American born" reveal a steady diminution of the birth rate. The cause of this he finds in the principle of democracy. This develops individualism—the desire of each person to live his own life for himself, to obtain all the pleasure there is in life, whether intellectual or material. He maintains that as they do not propose to miss the chances of personal development Americans or any republican people will not burden themselves with children. He says there is a poison in republican civilization, and the more intense republicanism becomes the more acute individualism is. Eventually, he asserts, this must destroy the race and its culture. He says republics might escape this fate if they would submit to the rule of science.

Perhaps it is this determination not to sacrifice any of the pleasures of life for the pleasure of children that is the cause of the decline of the birth rate in France. It is more reasonable than the explanation commonly given—that in the absence of a law of entail French parents are led to limit the number of their children. The code Napoleon does not allow a man to leave the bulk of his fortune to his oldest child, as in England. It is hardly reasonable to think that in order to bestow an estate on a single child a man would deny himself the pleasure of rearing a number of children. But in order to find a larger amount of liberty and pleasure for himself he might be willing to go childless.

It is strange that a French scientist should dwell on the declining birth rate of Massachusetts and make no reference to that of his own country. At the beginning of the century there were 33 births for each 1,000 of population in France. In 1850 it had declined to 27, and in 1895 to 22. At the same time the birth rate of Germany and Austria remained at 38, that of England at 33 and that of Italy had increased from 37 to 38. The decrease is general throughout France, and Mr. Bertillon says it means the disappearance of the French people.—Washington Star.

TRAP FOR A MOTHER.

A Criticism Asked and Given of a Letter Baited With Alexandre Dumas.

When the busy man went home the other night, he found his wife reading a letter from her mother and apparently greatly amused by its contents. Now, the busy man knew that his mother-in-law was clever, and his curiosity was aroused.

"You seem to have a funny letter there?" he said.

"Oh, no, the letter isn't funny," his wife answered, "but the situation is! You know how proud my mother is of her French and German?"

"Certainly. She ought to be after spending years abroad in perfecting her pronunciation, besides the other years of study at home."

"Well, you know that I am something of a scholar myself in both languages. Recently I have been writing to mother in French, and a little while ago she sent a very nice answer to one of these letters, in which she complimented me upon my general improvement in the use of the language, but made this comment: 'It is a pity you could not spend a few years abroad, so that you might learn to use the French as a native does as a medium for thought as well as expression. Then you would be quite perfect in the use of that language. The only criticism to which you are open now is that you think in English, and consequently your French is English French instead of French French.' Now, this amused me because from the first of my study of languages I have begun by thinking in them from the moment that I acquired the first knowledge of their formation. However, for the joke of it, when I wrote my next letter to ma I composed it entirely of suitable sentences copied verbatim from one of Alexandre Dumas' stories. At the end of the letter I put a postscript saying, 'Please tell me what you think of this French.' This is the answer, which I have just received. It says: 'Your French is letter perfect, but it still has the same fault—it is English French and not the French of the Frenchman.'"—New York Sun.

FOLK TALES OF CATS.

THE ORIGIN OF TABBY IS TRACED BACK TO THE EGYPTIANS.

Sir Henry Wyat's Feline Friend and How It Saved Him From Death by Starvation as Decreed by the Wicked King Richard III.

Some scholarly enthusiast should write a volume on the folklore of cats. So long as we believed that the domestic cat descended from the wild European species its appearance in legends and fairy tales was in no way more puzzling than that of the fox or the wolf, but science has wrecked that comfortable theory, and it seems to follow that all the folklore of cats has arisen in historic time—a conclusion well worth the study of those who take interest in such subjects. Our cats are a heritage from ancient Egypt. Max Muller pronounces that even the Sanskrit word is "comparatively recent." India received the animal probably from the Greeks, who themselves had only lately become acquainted with it.

The intelligent schoolboy will jeer at this assertion. Does not Aristophanes refer to the gale, and is not gale a cat? The husbandman in "The Peace" suspects it of stealing game from his larder. "Anyhow," he says, "I heard the gale making a great noise there last night." What could this household pet be unless a cat? Professor Rolleston has demonstrated that it could be the white breasted marten and was, in fact, a delightful little creature for those who could bear its smell, and one not to be surpassed at mousing. It would seem that the Romans were not familiar with cats, even in Pliny's day, for he evidently thinks that they smelled like a gale. It is alleged that the whole Roman literature contains less than half a dozen allusions to cats before the Christian era.

Upon the other hand, a cat is represented in one of the grandest and apparently one of the oldest Etruscan tombs. It has just caught a mouse and holds it. No doubt there was intercourse between the Tuscans and the Egyptians. But in northern mythology the chariot of Freyga, or Frigga, is drawn by two cats. She was goddess of love and luck, very properly associated with a creature which is gentle and tender at the domestic hearth, but enterprising in courtship and fearless in meeting a rival. Is it to be credited that Freyga's cats were the wild variety? The matter is not so unimportant as it looks, but decidedly this is not the place for an excursus upon the date of the Asa gods.

In a very early saga we find a wicked man, Thorolf Sleggja, defying the vengeance of his neighbors under protection of 20 cats. At length the chief of the district mustered 18 men and assailed the house. Thorolf posted his cats at the door, "and they looked very fierce, mewing and rolling their eyes." When the chief approached, "they cried out and began to act hideously." So he remarked, "This is a wicked company," and withdrew to the fence, where his men pitched firebrands on the roof and set it blazing. Thorolf burst out presently with a chest of silver under each arm, caught one of his enemies and jumped into the neighboring bog, holding him tight. Neither bodies nor treasure could be recovered. The site of his house was haunted by cats ever afterward, "and evil was thought to dwell there."

A volume is needed for this subject, because among other reasons it must be illustrated by stories, or the public will be bored, and stories fill up. A mere string of facts "goes in at one ear and out at the other." In such a volume the legend of Dick Whittington would require several scores of pages for proper treatment. Here we say nothing about it.

But there is another folklore tale of the same class not nearly so familiar to the public. Sir Henry Wyat was committed to the tower by Richard III and pitifully treated. He had neither bed nor clothes and only food enough to keep him just alive. Winter set in, and he was like to perish with cold. One night a cat slid down the chimney, came to him purring and confident, as to its master, curled itself upon his chest and kept him warm till morning. Then it passed up the chimney again, to reappear presently with a pigeon, which it put into Sir Henry's hand and vanished for the day.

When the jailer came, he begged for more food, but the man replied that he durst not. "Then wilt thou dress any I provide?" asked Sir Henry. Very willingly the jailer promised, and he kept his word, though startled and alarmed at sight of the pigeon. So things went on for a time. But wicked Richard determined to starve his enemy to death and gave orders to that effect. Then the cat paid several visits during the day, bringing a pigeon each time, and the jailer, rightly concluding that "there were miracles about," reverently cooked them. So Henry outlived his persecutor, and the story is extant to this day among the muniments of that ancient family, but not transcribed by the hero, as we understand, nor in his generation. The account states, however, that a picture of Sir Henry, with the cat and the pigeon, was to be seen. Like evidence is put forward in Whittington's case.

Since all things are possible, it must not be said that either wondrous narrative is untrue. But meantime we class them both among folk tales.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Dust Is Not Allowed

TO COLLECT ON THE GOODS ON OUR SHELVES.

WE KEEP 'EM MOVING.

Goods go out as fast as they come in. Reason is, we ask only the narrowest possible margin of profit.

Remember,

if there is anything in the world you want in

Hardware or House Furnishings,

THERE IS NO BETTER PLACE TO GO THAN TO

J. W. MURCHISON'S,

ORTON BUILDING.

je 19 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad,

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Strawberries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address THE MORNING STAR, Wilmington N. C.

my 28 tf

For Rent.

A FEW COTTAGES FOR RENT on Carolina Beach. Also one six room Cottage at Ocean View.

D. O'CONNOR, Real Estate Agent.

je 21 tf

Edison Won't Talk Into a Phonograph.

"Mr. Edison has persistently refused to register his voice upon a phonograph cylinder for repetition," according to an anecdotal biography of Inventor Edison in The Ladies' Home Journal. "To some friends who urged him to talk into one of these machines he gave his reason: 'It would make me sick with disgust to see placarded on phonographs everywhere I turn, "Drop a nickel in the slot and hear Edison talk." No, no; none of that for me.' The tone of voice in which he stated his objection made it clearly apparent that he could neither be coaxed nor dragged into granting the request, even though he has had an offer of $10,000 for a five minutes' talk. In perfecting the phonograph he has, of course, been obliged to talk into the machine frequently, but the cylinder is always scraped so that his voice cannot be reproduced. To one close friend, however, he reluctantly gave a cylinder recording a few of his words, and to a young man who particularly interested him he gave another on which is recorded his favorite story. These are the only two in existence."

To put wide wicks in lamps or oil stoves thoroughly starch, dry and iron the wick, and it will slip in easily without interference with its duty as conductor of oil.

Camel's milk is said to be not only very palatable, but also extremely strengthening and nourishing.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidney, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retension of water and pain. In passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner of Front and Market streets. †

Mr. P. Ketcham, of Pike City, Cal., says: "During my brother's late sickness from sciatic rheumatism, Chamberlain's Pain Balm was the only remedy that gave him any relief." Many others have testified to the prompt relief from pain which this liniment affords. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

SEASHORE HOTEL,

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH N. C.

GEORGE CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
R. E. CRAWFORD, Manager.

Open for the Season.

New and beautiful building sprinkled by the spray of Old Ocean and yet twenty miles away from slightest danger by invasion. New and handsome furnishings with all modern conveniences. CUISINE up to highest standard of excellence. Drinking water furnished by artesian well. Daily concerts by Hotel Orchestra. Come to Wrightsville Sound for cooling summer breezes and matchless view of Atlantic Ocean

je 2 tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Sts

de 3 tf

FOR PIC NIC HAMS,

D. S. Sides, Plates,

Bellies, Corn, Meal, Hay,

Oats, Plow Lines,

HOOP IRON, SPIRIT CASKS, NAILS

and everything in groceries, go and see

R. R. STONE & CO.,

or write for prices. je 7 tf

The Mother Eagle Calls Her New Chicks

(Philippina, Cuba and Porto Rico) home to roost. She thinks they are not very pretty, but for a Fourth of July present they will do. Our chickens are plump and tempting, and for a Fourth of July meal or any other meal they are tender and toothsome. Our Steaks, Chops and Roasts are the choicest cuts to be found anywhere.

I. B. RHODES.

je 21 tf

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

ADVISORY NOTICE.

TO COTTAGERS AT

Ocean View and Carolina Beach.

Take a day off and ascertain your needs and advise us of same at least a week before you intend to occupy your Cottage.

This will enable you to spend your first night as comfortably as your last and also escape the discomfort attendant upon incomplete Furnishing.

This is not Jersey, but a Dixie Net is an indispensable adjunct to a good night's rest. We have them.

The Sneed Company,

je 3 tf Furniture and House Furnishings.

The Morning Star.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHEAPEST DAILY OF ITS CLASS.

Note the following Reduced Rates of Subscription:

One Year, by Mail,	$5.00
Six Months, by Mail,	2.50
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DELIVERED, BY CARRIERS, TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS AT 45 CENTS PER MONTH.

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WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor, WILMINGTON, N. C.

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation

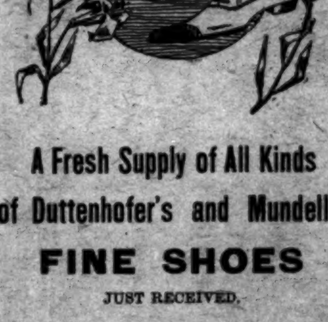
Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf



A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try the Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 6½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

a 17 tf

The State Normal and Industrial College

Offers the young women of the State thorough professional, literary, classical, scientific, and industrial education. *Annual Expenses $90 to $130.* Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 1,500 students, representing every county in the State except two. Practice and Observation School of about 200 pupils. *To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition applications must be made before August 1.*

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers.

For catalogue and other information, address PRESIDENT McIVER, Greensboro, N. C.

je 18 2w

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, West End, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,

Yours, Respectfully, &c.,

CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,

my 12 tf West End, Moore Co., N. C.

Same Price,

19c a lb.

THE SAME ARTICLES.

Best Parched Laguyra, 19, Parched Java, 19c.

Yours, for Genuine Bargains,

S. W. SANDERS,

je 16 tf AT THE UNLUCKY CORNER.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S. A. L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS — DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:19 p. m., Laurinburg 6:28 p. m., Hamlet 6:55 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:27 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9:05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:02 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect May 26th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	7 45 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	10 55 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	11 08 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 12 "
Leave Sanford	12 32 P. M.
Leave Climax	2 29 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Greensboro	3 10 "
Leave Stokesdale	3 58 "
Leave Walnut Cove	4 29 "
Leave Rural Hall	4 57 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	6 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 43 "
Leave Sanford	2 35 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 50 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 53 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 05 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 10 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

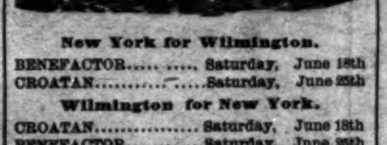
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR.......... Saturday, June 18th
CROATAN.......... Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN.......... Saturday, June 18th
BENEFACTOR.......... Saturday, June 25th

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR.......... Tuesday, June 21st
CROATAN.......... Tuesday, June 28th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. my 29 tf

Mrs. W. E. Mayo

HAS OPENED THE

Ocean View Hotel

For the season, where she is prepared to serve her guests as formerly. WATER FROM ARTESIAN WELL. Special rates to families. je 2 1m

Thos. W. Greer, Administrator of W. R. Greer, deceased,

vs.

E. J. Greer et al.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, in the above entitled action, the undersigned Commissioner will on the 13th day of July, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, expose for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot of land, to-wit: Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Queen and Fourth streets, runs thence southwardly with the western line of Fourth street 66 feet, thence westwardly parallel with Queen street 33 feet, thence northwardly parallel with Fourth street 66 feet to the southern line of Queen street, thence eastwardly with said southern line of Queen street 33 feet to the beginning.

DAN. D. CAMERON, Commissioner.

June 13, 1898.

je 14 30t

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 1ST, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M. Sunday, 11.30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Freight will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.

R. O. GRANT Superintendent. my 31 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Schedule In Effect May 22, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.25 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.48 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:03 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.25 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:03 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:23 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:22 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:30 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:50 a. m., Tarboro 12:20 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:20 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:59 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:50 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.06 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:18 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 p. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:28 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 1:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

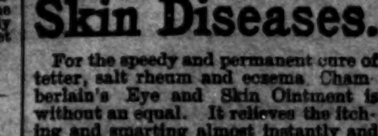
†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. GOING WEST.

3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	3 Pass'g'r Trains Leave	STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	4 Pass'g'r Trains Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1898

TROOPS AT JACKSONVILLE.

All the Men Contented—The Camp an Ideal One—Water Supply Perfect. Climate Salubrious.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 22.—It may be a comfort to some Iowa, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Illinois, Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi mothers to know that their sons, serving here in Camp Cuba Libre as members of the Seventh army corps, U. S. V., seem less likely to be sick than if they were at home, and are not in any sense suffering hardships. The Associated Press correspondent just interviewed at random, fully two score privates, representing all the regiments. Not one complained. Then he saw a number of officers who expressed decided satisfaction at their surroundings and supplies. Then Chief Surgeon Maus took the correspondent to the division hospitals, pointing out, with gratification, that the inmates thereof numbered less than one per cent. of the total rank and file. Dr. Maus, who is of the regular army and has no local prejudices, said the camp is ideal, the water supply perfect as to both quantity and quality, and the climate actually salubrious. The chief surgeon has many plans for caring for the sick, and of these plans a number are now in successful operation. Gen. Lee is well pleased, not only with the camp and its surroundings, but with the discipline and morality of the troops. Prominent citizens point out that the men at Jacksonville have behaved in such exemplary fashion that they have earned the approbation of all the residents. Not a single case of brawling or insubordination is reported."

It is well also to note that prominent civilian physicians, agents for the Red Cross and kindred organizations, join in all the compliments bestowed by their army conferes upon Camp Cuba Libre.

There is room for a full corps of twenty-seven regiments in the present camp and available ground adjoining, and the place is easily accessible by rail.

The men here seem anxious to go to the front, but this anxiety is natural to the American soldier and is not fostered by discomforts in their present habitation.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Their Final Disposition May Yet Be a Subject of Dispute Between European Powers.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on the continued discussion of the Philippine question, says:

"There would be a storm of indignation in the German press if the United States were to become master of the Philippines, while Germany got nothing. In the view of many German politicians anything would be better than that, and they would even prefer to see the intervention of several European powers to protect the life and property of their subjects from the rebels, followed by the acquisition of a naval station for each of them.

"Thereis, in fact, a strong inclination to repeat the Chinese drama at Kiao-Chou whenever an opportunity is afforded. Relatively to what Germany already possesses she has everything to gain by such a policy of fair shares all around. There can, however, be little doubt that no European power or combination of powers would venture to prevent the United States and Great Britain from settling the future of the Philippines conjointly, or at least under the protection of their conjoint naval forces. Continental opinion would not only speedily acknowledge the strength of an Anglo-American alliance, but would be practically unanimous against incurring the risk of the commercial consequences of a breach with the United States.

LONDON, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, on the authority of a prominent member of the cabinet, says:

"The government has not yet formulated a definite policy as to the Philippines and Porto Rico, but, while indisposed to retain the Philippines, it will not allow them again to be subject to Spanish rule. If the independence of the Philippines proves a failure, the island, perhaps, might be sold, preferably to Great Britain. Porto Rico might be permanently retained, owing to its proximity to the United States and its strategic value."

THIRD MILITARY EXPEDITION.

Will Leave San Francisco for the Philippines Monday—Arrangements for the Fourth Expedition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Quartermaster General Luddington of the War Department received a telegram today from Quartermaster Long at San Francisco, saying that the third military expedition for the Philippines will leave San Francisco Monday next on six transports, namely, the Ohio, Indiana, City of Para, Morgan City, Valencia, and Newport. He added that General Merritt, commanding the new department of the Pacific, and prospective governor-general of the Philippines probably will accompany the expedition on the Indiana.

Major General Otis, the next in command, will accompany the fourth expedition to the Philippines. Quartermaster Long says also that the City of Pueblo probably will be turned over to the government to-morrow morning, but will hardly be ready to sail with the other vessels on Monday. Her departure will not be delayed more than a day or two and it is probable that she will overtake the expedition at Honolulu and accompany it to Manila.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Summary of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 2.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 2.

Louisville—Louisville, 5; Washington, 0.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 10; New York, 5.

Chicago—Chicago, 5; Boston, 6.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 8.

THE MODERN BEAUTY

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy, she uses the gentle and pleasant Syrup of Figs. Made by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Opponents of the Annexation of Hawaii Again Occupied Attention of the Senate.

INQUIRY AS TO LIEUT. HOBSON

The President Authorized to Invite Participation in a Military Jubilee—Bill Passed Incorporating the National Congress of Mothers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Opponents of the annexation of Hawaii again occupied the attention of the Senate to-day. Mr. White, Democrat, California, resumed his speech begun yesterday, but after speaking two hours yielded the floor to Senator Pettigrew, South Dakota, who discussed the resolutions for an hour and a half. Mr. White has not concluded his speech, Mr Pettigrew taking up the argument against the resolutions merely to afford him an opportunity to rest.

The anti-annexationists in the Senate privately suggested to the advocates of the Hawaiian resolution now before the Senate that the most practical method of disposing of the question was an agreement upon a time next session to vote. While the proposition has not been formally declined, the leading supporters of the resolution say they will not consider it seriously. They say that they are having no difficulty in maintaining a quorum and they expect to be able to keep their men here to the end, and that there is therefore no reason for postponing the matter until next December. The opponents say that if the proposition is not accepted the speech-making will go on indefinitely and assert that many Senators are now preparing speeches, of which many are yet to be made.

A joint resolution was passed authorizing the President of the United States to invite, through the proper channels, the governments of England, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and Venezuela to send details of infantry, artillery and cavalry to this country to participate in a military jubilee to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York, by the trustees of the Red Cross Society of New York. The jubilee is to be held during the two weeks beginning December 26th, 1898.

Senator Davis, Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked immediate consideration of the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is directed to inform the Senate whether Lieutenant Hobson and those who were captured with him have been or are confined by the Spanish authorities within the line of fire or under the fire of the United States fleet; and, if so, at what place or places they are or have been so confined; also, to inform the Senate what efforts have been made to effect the exchange of such prisoners and with what results; also, to transmit to the Senate copies of the correspondence or report upon the subjects of this inquiry."

The resolution was agreed to.

At 4.55 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and at 5.15 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

To-day's session of the House was uneventful with the exception of a brief but severe denunciation by Mr. Simpson, Populist, of Kansas, of Representative Grosvenor's speech at the Ohio State Republican Convention. The criticised portion was relative to the alleged failure of Democrats and Populists to vote for appropriation bills succeeding the precipitation of the war and the original appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defence.

A bill incorporating the National Congress of Mothers was passed. It was called up by Mr. Linney, Republican, of North Carolina, and after being read Mr. Moody, Republican, of Massachusetts, created a laugh by feigning ignorance of its provisions and asking Mr. Linney if there was anything contemplated by the bill or organization kindred to the artificial hatching of chickens. Mr. Linney assured him there was nothing of the kind in the bill.

Several private bills were passed and then the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider District of Columbia legislation, and at 3.15 P. M. adjourned.

OCCUPATION OF MANILA.

Parts of Crews of Foreign Warships Said to Have Landed Upon Invitation of the Spanish Government.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 23.—The *Daily News* publishes a statement, alleged to come from a correspondent having access to good information, that the occupation of Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hong Kong.

The communication proceeds to say: "Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German consul, acting on precise instructions, which had just arrived by the German warship Irene, strongly opposed a bombardment. These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's cabinet.

"It was then that Admiral Dewey asked for reinforcements and supplied Aguinaldo with arms. While Germany gathered a naval force, the intention at Berlin was, if not to take possession of Manila, at least to cooperate in the landing. Admiral Dewey's force not being sufficient to protect German interests. Captain General Augusti had, on his part, informed his government of the situation and several interviews took place at Madrid with the German ambassador, the result being that it was decided that Captain General Augusti should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents.

"It was an indirect way of capitulating, while sparing Spanish *amour propre*. There is no doubt Admiral von Diederichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has taken possession in behalf of Germany. But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to re-embark? The whole question lies there."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

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SHAFTER'S ARMY INVADING CUBA.

Troops Landing at Two Points to Attack Santiago at the Sides and Rear.

PROBABLE PLAN OF ATTACK.

Two Divisions Will be Pushed Forward Steadily to Take the Town on Either Flank While Insurgents Attack on Rear and Navy in Front

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—To-day, just a week after the United States troops left Tortugas, they began to disembark on Cuban soil, landing in formation at two points, so as to attack Santiago in the rear and at the sides, with the navy to help the work in front. Thus, the military invasion of Cuba may be said to have fairly begun, for though the United States marines were the first of the regular forces to land upon Cuban soil, their purpose after all was not invasion but the establishment of a naval base and a base for a cable station, in both of which they were eminently successful. To the regular troops was left the beginning of the formidable task of invading Cuba in force by land.

Cable Communication Established.

Just at the close of office hours a brief cablegram came to the War Department from Lieutenant Colonel Allen. It had been expected all day. To the surprise of the officials the cable was dated not at Guantanamo, but at a place called Playa del Este, about twenty miles west of Guantanamo bay and about half the distance between that and Santiago bay. Its exact wording is withheld, but the statement was authorized that it said the troops were landing and that preparations had been made to attack Santiago at the sides and rear.

The delay in receiving further cable communications after the first of last evening is thus explained. The lines were being carried westward, probably to be nearer the point selected as the landing place in Cuba.

Plan of Attack Arranged.

In his dispatch Lieutenant Allen said that he had heard nothing officially from either General Shafter or Admiral Sampson. This is accounted for readily by his instructions. He was told specifically by General Miles in a cablegram sent yesterday not to embarrass General Shafter by any unnecessary suggestions. Thus it will be seen, to the delight of all true soldiers, that General Shafter, like Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is to be allowed the widest liberty of action, in the belief that he, being ou the ground, is capable of judging best the propriety of projected movements. The lieutenant colonel, however, who is a member of General Miles' staff and directly in charge of the signal work in Santiago province, communicated briefly with General Miles in cipher the fact that the debarkation of the troops had begun and that a plan of attack had been arranged

Reinforcements.

The reinforcement of General Shafter actually began to-day, in the departure of the entire Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan from camp Alger for Santiago. They go to Newport News and then by steamer direct to Santiago. If the expectations of the projectors of this movement are realized, these troops are likely to occupy actually less time in the passage than did the first contingent which left Tampa directly, notwithstanding the distance is twice as long.

Formal orders were issued placing Gen. Guy V. Henry in charge of the new division of troops, composed of Duffield's and Garretson's brigades, which are to form part of the new division. Probably some of the troops now at Tampa will be attached, also, in which case they will be dispatched in separate transports. General Henry is one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world.

The Plan of Attack.

It is evident from the nature of General Miles advices that in addition to the troops now landing, as is supposed not far from Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance. The two divisions probably will be pushed forward steadily to take the town of Santiago on either flank while to Garcia and Rabi's bands of insurgents may be left the task of bringing on the attack in the rear. The distance on the west side is slightly greater than on the east, but it probably is not greater by either route than fifteen or eighteen miles. The country is mountainous, but there is no reason to believe it may not be traversed by the United States troops within a week, even if it should be necessary to construct entrenchments and abattis every few miles in order to beat back the Spaniards. With the beginning of the military movement, the navy will draw close in shore to pound away at the forts at the entrance and to draw the cordon of warships so closely around the mouth as to make it impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if they are disposed to take the most desperate chances.

Camara's Fleet.

News has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal are being loaded on shipboard at Valparaiso, Chili. As coal is worth about $18 a ton there, the purchase excites great curiosity here and it has been suspected that it was being made on Spanish account. If this should prove to be true, and the fact will soon be known, it would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish naval commander Camara to carry that celebrated Cadiz fleet around into the Pacific and use these colliers to supply the fleet with coal. In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States instead of the Philippines; but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

Talk of an Alliance.

The European stories published this morning of an alliance among the powers against the United States, and of the reported proffer of Germany to lease the Philippines from Spain, are received here with amusement, for it will appear clearly from the place of origin of these stories—Madrid—if not from their substance, that they were were inspired by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in trouble with Germany.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day, speaking to an Associated Press reporter of the general satisfaction that has been expressed with the Navy Department said that, in justice, it should be borne in mind that the navy is always in a state of mobilization, although the coming of the war had necessitated a vast amount of special preparation and a large increase of vessels and naval force.

The Secretary then paid a high compliment to the chiefs of the naval bureau who have borne the real burden of preparation. He said they will never get half the praise they deserve.

Official Reports from Shafter and Sampson

Official dispatches received to-night by both Secretary Alger and Secretary Long indicate that the landing of troops near Santiago was progressing most favorably. The first landing was affected at Daiquiri this morning and met with comparatively slight resistance. This was stated in a dispatch received this evening by Secretary Alger, which, though brief, was full of news and meaning. It follows:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 22.—Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.—Off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.

[Signed] SHAFTER.

Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the expedition with which the landing of the troops was being affected, and with the fact that no serious obstacle was being offered by the enemy. He construed the text of General Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had made merely a nominal resistance by firing from the hills at long range.

Shortly after Secretary Alger received his dispatch, Secretary Long received a more extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson. It, too, was dated at Playa del Este, at 6.50 this evening. The text of the dispatch, translated from the Navy Department cipher, is as follows:

"Landing of the army is progressing favorably at Daiquiri. There is very little if any resistance. The New Orleans, Detroit, Castine, Wasp and Suwanee shelled the vicinity before the landing. We made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage the attention of the enemy. The Texas engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

[Signed] SAMPSON."

In both army and navy circles the information contained in the dispatches of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. The landing of so large a body of troops as General Shafter at present has under his command is a task of immense proportions. A prominent official of the War Department said to-night that the complete debarkation of the troops, animals, field guns and supplies within a week after their arrival off the Cuban coast would be a task well accomplished. It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops was effected to-day and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed.

It is not unlikely, too, that the troops will be landed at several places along the coast, of course, within a short distance of the headquarters which General Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his instructions thoroughly to clear a way for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just east of Guantanamo, may easily have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that vicinity. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a considerable landing had already been effected near Guantanamo, as he noted that communication by telegraph had been re-established at that point, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the opinion of naval officers the landing at Guanatanamo was of marines rather than of land forces.

The cable station through which the American commanders will communicate with the department in this city has been established, as shown by the dates of the dispatches received this evening, at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about fifteen miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este in order that the station might be nearer the scene of action.

A ROW AT TAMPA.

A Woman and a Man Shot—Three Mule Packers and Two Rough Riders Arrested.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

TAMPA, FLA., June 22.—A party of mule-packers and rough riders went early this morning to the house of Alice May and raised a row. A general fight followed and Alice May was shot several times by the men and one of the men was shot by one of the inmates of the house. The woman was shot three times. One of the wounds is dangerous and the men are held to await developments. Three mule-packers and two rough riders were arrested a few minutes after the shooting. The man who was shot is not seriously injured.

This evening Major Percy, who is in charge of the rough-riders remaining here, called at police headquarters. He was told that there was no doubt about the identification of the men, and that it would probably go very hard with them. The major expressed the hope this would be the case, believing that the punishment of the culprits would have a good effect upon the troops generally. He spoke of having requested the guard to be easy on the men, and said that the bad conduct of these few would bring the entire camp again under the strictest discipline.

SPAIN'S QUEEN REGENT.

Rumored That Her Position is Untenable and That She Will Soon Resign. Anxious for Mediation.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:

All the information that reaches here from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the Queen Regent has become altogether untenable and that Her Majesty will resign the regency within a very short period.

It may prove feasible to establish a regency council under arrangements of the bill for the existing dynasty, but according to present indications, this appears questionable. In well informed quarters here it is believed that the next defeat for the Spaniards will upset the conditions prevailing in Madrid, where the situation is already extremely confused."

LONDON, June 23.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:

"The Queen Regent has privately caused those sovereigns who are her relatives to be directly sounded, and those whom she regards as friends to be indirectly sounded, as to whether they are willing to mediate, but the stage of diplomatic negotiations has not yet been reached and it is very doubtful whether it will be, for some time to come.

The press of Madrid protest that there is no foundation for reports that it is the intention of the Queen Regent to abdicate. It is semi-officially declared that her Majesty is determined to unflinchingly carry out the duties of her position.

LATE ADVICES FROM HAVANA.

Denial of the Reported Attempt to Assassinate Captain General Blanco.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Why It Cannot Be Allowed in the Case of Lieut. Hobson and His Men—Explanation of the Order Concerning Flags of Truce.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

HAVANA, June 22, 10.40 A. M.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report published in the United States of an attempt to assassinate Captain General Blanco by a member of the volunteers, whose brother, it was alleged, had been shot for complicity in a plot against the government. General Blanco enjoys the esteem of all classes in Havana, including the volunteers, and is regarded with the utmost confidence as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. The Cubans admit that they are under obligations to General Blanco for the establishment of autonomy in the island. The palace guards are from the volunteers, and several officers of that body are aides on the general's staff. General Blanco's public appearances are frequently the occasions of patriotic demonstrations, and that he has no fear of assassination is shown by the fact that he often rides out without escort, visiting the fortifications about Havana without the attendance of the usual bodyguard.

Complete tranquility reigns in Havana. The greatest confidence is felt that the Spanish forces will successfully cope with the American soldiers, who were yesterday reported to have arrived on board transports off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. There is great enthusiasm among the troops and volunteers, who are all anxious to fight against the invaders.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Captain General Blanco denies that he has decided that there shall be no exchange of prisoners with the United States. At the same time, the captain general says he cannot allow the exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and the others of the party who sailed the Merrimac into the mouth of the harbor at Santiago de Cuba, for the reason that the lieutenant and his companions had opportunities for seeing the harbor and its defences. The most common prudence, the captain-general says, would forbid that these men now be given their liberty as proposed by the United States.

Has Not Forbidden Flag of Truce.

Captain General Blanco added that he had not forbidden the approach of vessels bearing flags of truce, but had only ordered that no vessel be permitted to approach within six miles of the shore, so that it may be made impossible for officers of the United States to make drawings of or inspect fortresses.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Resolutions Adopted by the South Macon District Conference.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MACON, GA., June 22.—The South District Conference of the Methodist Church, South, to-day adopted the following resolutions relative to the Book Concern of the church and the government's appropriation:

"*Resolved*, That as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we have a right to demand, and we do demand, at the hands of the book committee, a full, clear and explicit statement and explanation of these transactions, so that if there has been no crookedness in them the whole world may be able to understand it, and if there has been crookedness of any kind the blame may rest where it belongs.

"*Resolved*, That if the procuring of this money was compassed by fraud or deception of any kind, we cannot afford to keep one dollar of it, and if this should appear, we earnestly recommend that it be returned to the government."

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

Ordered to Refuse Clearance to Vessels for Cuban or Porto Rican Ports.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Acting Secretary Spaulding to-day wired instructions to all Atlantic coast collectors to refuse clearance to any vessel for Cuba or Porto Rican ports with provisions or other material which can be used in maintaining war, regardless of whether the ports are or are not blockaded or whether the provisions, etc., are contraband or not. This action is taken under the joint resolution of April 22nd, the enforcement of which has been entrusted by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury. The power bestowed by that resolution is broader than powers under international law, as now construed, and its exercise draws tighter the lines about the Spanish West Indies.

PURISIMA CONCEPCION.

Spanish Supply Steamer Arrived at Trinidads, Santa Clara Province.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

KINGTON, JA., June 22.—The captain of the steamer Adula, which arrived here yesterday from Cienfuegos, reports that while on the way to this port he met the United States auxiliary cruiser Yankee seventy miles off the Cuban coast. This was the only warship he sighted during the voyage. The captain further said he had learned at Cienfuegos that the Spanish steamer Purisima Concepcion, which sailed from Kingston on June 16th, with food supplies for the Spanish troops and carrying, it is understood, $100,000 in gold, had arrived at Trinidada, province of Santa Clara.

RAILROAD MILEAGE.

New Lines Built in the United States in the Last Six Months.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Estimates brought together by *The Railroad Gazette* show that there has been built in the United States 1,092 miles of new railroad during the first six months of this year. Alabama leads the list with 125 miles, then follow Missouri, 94 miles; Louisiana, 78 miles; New Mexico, 71 miles; California and North Carolina, 65 miles; Texas, 63 miles; Georgia, 62 miles; Oklahoma Territory, 61 miles.

The University boat race on the Thames, London, Eng., yesterday, was put off until to-day on account of heavy rain.

NEWS FROM RALEIGH.

Governor Russell in a Rage With the Editor of a City Newspaper.

FINGERING A REVOLVER.

The Colored Companies—Will Be Mobilized at Fort Macon—Oxford Orphan Asylum—The Naval Reserves. Recruits for Manila.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 22.

Lieut. F. S. Harlow, U. S. A., who is to muster in the seven companies of negro troops, arrived this morning. He has no tents or other equipment, and therefore the time of ordering the men to the point of mobilization will be greatly delayed. He thought the troops were to be mobilized here, but Fort Macon was to-day settled upon, as Jas. H. Young, major of the First battalion, says there is room for two more battalions near his camp.

Lieutenant Harlow has found no orders left here by Captain Gresham, and the orders he has personally received from the War Department are sadly lacking in details. His instructions call for preliminary examination of men at their homes before they are brought to the mobilization point. This will be done. Local civilian physicians will be paid 40 cents per man examined at their home town, and at the point of mobilization. When the final examination for mustering in takes place, a surgeon of the Second regiment, N. C. volunteers, will be detailed to do that work.

Fergusson, of the Southport Division Naval Reserves, wires to know the final decision about the Naval Reserves. Adjutant General Cowles is awaiting word from the Navy Department, and does not consider the former announcement as a definite settlement.

Admiral Erben cut off the Virginia reserves, and it was thought would do the same in the case of the North Carolina battalion.

Five men for the Manila signal corps left this afternoon. Lieutenant Christian, recruiting officer for the First regiment, returned here from Durham to day. He has sent off 23 men to Jacksonsville, Fla. Eleven went off yesterday. He still needs 115.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Governor Russell created a sensation to day. Both the morning papers will print a two-column account of his interview with W. H. Bagley, editor of the *Times-Visitor*, stating that on Gen. Cowles' request he (Bagley) accompanied Lieut. Harlow, of Charleston, to the Governor's office to introduce him. Bagley, after leaving, was called back, and Gov. Russell, swearing profusely, accused him of printing slanders concerning a white lady visiting at the mansion. This Bagley denied, indignantly, and Gov. Russell, infuriated, opened the drawer of a desk and fingered a revolver. This Lieut. Harlow corroborates. The lie was passed. Russell ordered Bagley from his office in a rage. The article which offended Russell appeared February 23rd, and although Bagley has visited the office daily since then, he never knew that the Governor was aggrieved until to-day. Cade, the Governor's private secretary, acknowledges that Russell keeps a loaded pistol and a breech-loading gun in the office, on the plea that he may be attacked at any time.

The additional colored companies will be ordered to Fort Macon on the 28th.

Cade and Clerk Fowle, for the Governor, emphatically deny that any profanity was used in the Bagley scene. Gov. Russell says he has treated Mr. Bagley with contempt since the February article and determined to-day to stop his abusiveness. He called Bagley a lying scoundrel.

W. J. Hicks is elected Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, Will X. Coley, editor of the *Orphan's Friend*, and Miss N. N. Bemis, of Durham, lady supervisor.

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED

Through the Capsizing of a Row Boat at Flushing, Mich.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SAGANAW, MICH., June 22. By the capsizing of a boat in which a party of young people were rowing on Flint river at Flushing, Mich., this afternoon, Chauncey Cook, aged 18, Lulu Loup, 14; O'Dalina Loup, 16, and Mildred Packard, aged 2 years, were all drowned. Arthur Maxwell, a young man 20 years old, in attempting to rescue the party, was also drowned.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Considered Improbable That the United States Would Listen to Overtures.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 23.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says:

"There is no belief here in rumors of peace negotiations, as it is considered altogether improbable that the United States would listen now that she has landed troops in Cuba.

"The *Temps* prints a letter giving the views of a leading Conservative statesman at Madrid, emphasizing the necessity of seeking peace as the only way of averting civil war or appalling revolution. The writer says: 'There can be no delusion.' Spain's colonial empire is irretrievably lost. In anticipation of disturbances the colonial army ought to be sent to Spain."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

State Conventions of Three Political Parties in Session.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ABERDEEN, S. D., June 22.—State conventions of the Populist, Democratic and Silver Republican parties met here to-day. Platforms were adopted practically on the same lines by the three conventions. Conferences of the different parties failed to agree on a distribution of State offices and adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

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Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

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SAVE SOMETHING EVERY WEEK,

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The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

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Capital $25,000. Surplus $10,000.

We Want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 O'clock Every Saturday Night.

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3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

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Auction Sale.

THE BALANCE OF THE HEINSBERGER STOCK

OF BOOKS, PICTURES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, FANCY GOODS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

Sale begins Monday, June 20th, at 11 o'clock,

and each day thereafter until entire stock is sold.

C. W. YATES & CO.

je 19 tf

COMES FROM MADRID.

Report That Central and South America Republics Fear U. S. Agression.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, June 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

Reliable information has been received in diplomatic circles here from South America that preliminary steps are being taken to summon a conference of all South and Central American republics to consider the advisability of adopting defensive measures against future agression by the United States.

WARM WIRELETS.

A letter has been received in Washington which the officials think disproves the report that the Spaniards mutilated the bodies of the marines who had been killed in the battle of Guantanamo.

The immense clothing establishment of E. R. Hull & Dutton, Cleveland, Ohio, was placed in the hands of an assignee yesterday. It is understood the liabilities of the firm are about $300,000 and the assets about $500,000.

The attorney general has decided to surrender to the ambassadors of France and Germany, as the diplomatic representatives of Spain, the non-combatants and crews of prize merchent vessels captured by ships of our navy since the declaration of war. They will be deported at the expense of the Spanish government.

NEW YORK LANDLORDS.

Let Their Houses Remain Vacant While Demanding High Rentals.

A newcomer who has been looking for a home nest large enough to accommodate out of town furniture remarked today: "What's the matter with rents in this town anyway? I see thousands of flats and offices tenantless, but as most of them are beyond my means I'm curious to know why the landlords don't come down a peg or two and give a poor fellow a chance to locate within reasonable reach of his business." And so are others. A friend of mine up in Harlem is one of three occupants of a flat house built for ten. The seven apartments have been empty a year, but the agent refuses to lower the rent when any one of the three threatens to change his address, nor will he scale down the monthly figure in order to fill the vacant and profitless rooms. And this isn't a solitary case of this sort, by any means. Another real estate agent has been holding a row of fine flats for nearly three years because nobody feels like squandering $1,000 on any one of them. If he had knocked off $300, he could have rented every one of them. Just why the metropolitan landlord prefers loss to gain is one of the secrets of the real estate business that outsiders can only juggle with mentally.

Another peculiar feature of the business is the way in which the tenants who can put up a good bluff manage to enjoy all the comforts of an up to date home without paying scarcely anything for the privilege. I know one man here who doesn't pay over $200 a year for a $600 flat. He got behind in his rent, and then he jollied the janitor, who did the collecting. The janitor, in turn, smoothed down the landlord, and as a result the tenant got in deeper and deeper. Now he pays a month's rent once in a while and puts up such a bold front that he gets a receipt on his promises. In the same house is another tenant who pays $65 a month, but he shuts up his apartments for two months every summer and goes seaward. He flatly refuses to pay rent while doing the grand, and the landlord hasn't as yet done a thing to him. Still another high flier puts up $75 a month for the pick of the premises. He's in about four months now, but as yet care hasn't carved any wrinkles on his broad brow. All of which leads to the conclusion that rents are high here in order to cover losses of the sort cited.—New York Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch.

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The Favorite Summer Resort of the Virginia Mountains. Twenty six consecutive seasons under the management of PHIL. P. BROWN.

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Alleghany Springs, Virginia,

Recommended by the Texas Medical Society, is celebrated for its cures of Dyspepsia, in its various forms. Most extended and beautiful grounds in the mountains. Special rates to families. For descriptive pamphlet, testimonials, terms, &c., write to

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Money Wanted on approved real estate. Apply to D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 21 tw

A Choice Lot of Georgia Watermelons, Peaches, Apples and Tomatoes just received. Call on me or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. je 21 tf

Just Received a nice lot of Howard Peaches, N. C. Hams, Sides and Shoulders. Also a quantity of Cow Peas. Call on me at 215 Market street, or ring up Bell Phone No. 38. H. J. Bierman. je 14 tf

Fine Jersey Cow for sale. Calf one month old. Apply to W. A. French. je 17 1w

C. S. Garrell has opened a produce commission business at 7 North 2nd street. Shipments from the country solicited and will be handled with care and promptness. City merchants requested to ask for prices. je 16 D&W 1m

How About Some Fine country Hams? You can get them from L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. See him for anything you want in country produce. je 4 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, is the place to get your Cow Peas, Black-eye Peas, Butter, Chickens, Eggs and N. C. Hams. je 3 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Just Received Big Lot fresh Mountain Butter. Only 15c pound. Also big stock Strawberries and all kinds of vegetables. Both phones 163. L. Clayton Grant, successor to R. E. Ward, 213 Market street. my 25 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

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Carolina Beach, N. C.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Rates $2.00 per day, local; $10 per week, or $1.00 per day by month.

N. B.—Milk for table carefully sterilized. Sterilizer also at service of cottagers.

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HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

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Your Orders for

Flour, Coffee, Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay, MEAT, &c.

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Piano Prices.

Many People Pay Twice the Value of the Piano

When they buy because they are not posted as to prices, nor the quality of the goods.

You Can Buy a Lester Piano,

such as was recently used at the Y. M. C. A for $325 cash or $360 on instalments. We have other good PIANOS still much lower.

Our Famous "Sohmer" Piano

can be bought from $250 upwards.

Cabinet Organs

proportionately low as to prices and a large stock.

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209 and 204 North Fourth Street, in the rear.

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